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DEBATE ON ARMS CALLED PATH TO WORLD PEACE

Britain Spending This Year $300,000,000 on Navy Requirements

MOST GREAT POWERS BUILDING AIRCRAFT

France Said to Own Most Powerful Air Force in World, With 140 Squadrons

By LIEUT.-COMNDR. J. M. KENWORTHY

LONDON, July 15—Half of Europe is insolvent and the whole continent is poor. Taxation is heavy, and, so far as the mainland is concerned, little is being done to meet the obligations incurred by the victorious countries in the war. But there are more men under arms on the continent of Europe today than prior to the war. In addition to expenditure on armies, all the nations of Europe with the exception of those vanquished in the late war, who, fortunately, are bound hand and foot under the peace treaties, are spending much money on the new arm of the air. America, Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy are carrying out substantial warship building programs.

Take the case of Britain. This year she is spending on her navy $300,000,000. This is actually more than before the war, when she was faced with the whole might of the German navy concentrated in the North Sea; while in addition she is spending $100,000,000 a year on her air service. This represents an entirely new expenditure, as the former costs of the naval and military wings of the rudimentary flying forces in existence in 1914 were borne in the naval and military estimates, respectively.

Japan, in spite of the financial weakness following on the great earthquake, has building or projected 11 cruisers costing $15,000,000 each, two aircraft carriers, 23 torpedo boat destroyers and 28 submarines.

France Builds Cruisers

France is building nine cruisers, one aircraft carrier, 57 torpedo boat destroyers, of which 21 are as big as small cruisers; and she proposes in the next five years to build no less than 59 submarines, most of them of the largest size. Italy is building five cruisers, one aircraft carrier, 26 destroyers and 20 submarines. The United States naval department is proposing to add to the American fleet in the next three years nine cruisers, two aircraft carriers, 12 destroyers and 15 submarines. Great Britain has eight cruisers actually building, has just completed the ninth and will probably lay down four or five this year.

Or take again the French air force, the most powerful in the world. It consists of 140 squadrons of nine airplanes each, of which 110 are stationed in Europe. This means that 990 airplanes are in Europe alone, and she is building up a reserve of 4000 airplanes with the necessary pilots, observers, machine gunners, mechanics and all the other paraphernalia required.

Now, these great armaments breed suspicion and distrust, and are held by many to be one of the direct causes of war. In the interests of public economy, trade, and the peace of the world alike, it is absolutely essential that there should be some check put upon this mad race in armaments.

Two Important Steps

Since the close of the Great War two important steps in this direction had been taken. The first was at the Peace Conference in Paris following the armistice. There the beaten nations were forced to disarm, their fortresses were dismantled, their heavy artillery destroyed, and such units of the German fleet as survived the great act of harikari at Scapa

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What's RIGHT With the Movies

Producers Refuse to Buy Cinema Rights for Several Sensational Plays on Broadway

This is the first of seven articles to appear daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

By RUFUS STEELE

NEW YORK, July 27—A dozen much-discussed plays that held Broadway stages for many months came to the end of the season without their motion picture rights having been disposed of.

A dozen of those works of fiction that have been conspicuous in the bookshops, some of them among the "best sellers," are proving that in the picture mart they are worse off than "worst sellers" since they have not demonstrated any film value at all. The situation is perhaps the most novel and interesting this market has witnessed in the years the picture-makers have been hurrying with fat purses to tie up the rights of every plot which as play or book has hung out the S. R. O. sign or has gone into multiple editions.

There is, definitely, a reason. The dramas and stories which are not being snatched up by the film companies are salacious.

Broadway, however, is somewhat mystified, for Broadway knows only too well that in some other seasons salacity has quickened rather than retarded the bidding for, screen rights. But a change has come about. It is the change of which Will H. Hays, head of the central organization of the picture producers, gave warning more than a year ago. He said then that the motion picture could and would do its own house-cleaning. He had his organization pass certain resolutions. Play-producers and publishers, after a season in which they have gone to new lengths in catering to what they were pleased to call the public mood, have waked up to the fact that those resolutions meant business.

The Screen "Revolution"

This "revolution"—certain dazed authors, publishers and play-producers who have seen their hopes of huge screen prices go a-glimmering are calling it a revolution—has been 15 months in developing its momentum. It was on Feb. 26, 1924, that the 22 producing and distributing companies, composing the Hays organization, adopted resolutions which may be summarized as follows:

To prevent a questionable type of book and play which was then making a bid for public favor, and which has since become quite prevalent from becoming the prevalent type of picture; to exercise every possible care that only books or plays which are of the right type are used for screen presentation; to avoid pic-

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Today's College Man Outreads His Father

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27

THAT the college man of today is reading three times as many books as did his father when he attended college 25 years ago is indicated by circulation records of the University of Pennsylvania Library made public by Asa Don Dickinson, librarian.

Moreover, the college student today is apparently concentrating on really worth-while books, according to Mr. Dickinson, who says that of the 510,671 volumes borrowed from the library during the year ended June 30, the percentage of volumes of fiction, aside from that of the highest class prescribed for reading in courses in literature, was almost negligible.

PAY ROLL CUTS ARE REPORTED

State Officials Lay Seasonable Fluctuation to Trade Decline

Entirely seasonable is the explanation given at the State House for the slight reduction in wages and number of individuals employed in 959 industrial establishments in Massachusetts reported today by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry for the month of June this year as compared with the record for the month of May.

The number of individuals reported on the payrolls of these 959 industrial establishments for June was 220,911 and their earnings aggregated $5,174,660, or a wage of $23.42 per individual. In the same establishments in May, this year, there were 227,610 individuals on the pay rolls and their weekly earnings aggregated $5,403,371, or an average of $23.74 for each person.

The changes which took place in the manufacturing industries, considered as a group, were as follows: A decrease of 2.9 per cent in the number of employees, a decrease of 4.2 per cent in the aggregate weekly pay rolls, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent in the average weekly wage paid the employees.

The three leading industries accounted for by the Department of Labor and Industries—boots and shoes, cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods, alone showed a decrease of 4907 in the number of employees, this representing about seven-tenths of the net loss for all industries combined. The curtailment may, therefore, be attributed principally to seasonable decreased activity in these three major industries.

In June, as compared with May, 1925, there were decreases in the numbers employed in 24 of the 39 industries accounted for in the statistics obtained by monthly reports for these activities. The changes in the personnel of the working forces in most of the industries were relatively small.

The department has made a further classification on the basis of full and part time employment. Of the 220,911 persons reported on the pay rolls for the month of June, 128,778, or 58.3 per cent, were employed in establishments which returned full-time records, and 92,133, 41.7 per cent, were employed on part time, this showing a slight improvement in this respect in June over the records returned for May.

An increase, reported as the only large development of activity in operation, was one of $2.19 in the meat preparing and packing industry, and it was due to an increase in the working time of the establishments represented.

INFLATION OF CLAIMS DENIED AT MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY, July 25 (AP)—In connection with press comment in the United States, which has reached here, on the Mexican claims for damages against the United States, the foreign secretary, Aaron J. Saenz, declared no foundation existed for stating that Mexican claims had been unduly inflated.

Mexico has done exactly what the United States has done, he said, as both governments had been obliged to call the attention of their respective citizens to the fact that they should file their claims within the time specified. It was not necessary to make known how the Mexican agents proceeded in acceptance of the registration of claims, as the commission must judge the legality of the claims, he stated.

CHARLES MURRAY APPOINTED

AUGUSTA, Me., July 27 (AP)—Charles Murray of Bangor was nominated as a member of the state highway commission by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster today, to succeed Frank A. Peabody of Houlton, whose term has expired. The latter was first appointed 10 years ago.

ORDERS TEXAS HELIUM SURVEY

Government Would Enlarge Its Supply of Gas for Airships

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., July 27 (Special)—The bureau of mines of the United States Department of Commerce has ordered an immediate survey of the Texas natural gas fields to determine, if possible, what the future holds for the production of helium used to inflate the naval airships Los Angeles and Shenandoah, according to information received here.

The Government is said to be confronted with the necessity of enlarging its supply of this non-inflammable gas. The Petrolia district in Clay County, Tex., where the gas is found, is reported to be diminishing its output month by month.

The survey will be conducted by R. A. Chappell, Washington, chief of the helium division, bureau of mines. C. F. Cook, engineer of the Government helium plant in Fort Worth, will co-operate in the survey.

Oil operators of the mid-continent district are said to favor a plan of making the field a naval gas preserve for future use. They contend that a large area in Clay County may be developed, as logs of wells drilled show the gas strata, although the wells were unproductive as oil pumpers.

By an act of Congress the Fort Worth helium plant was taken from the control of the Navy Department and placed under the bureau of mines on July 1.

SPRINGFIELD BOY WINS MUSIC PRIZE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Frederick K. Bull, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bull of Belmont Avenue, has been awarded a prize scholarship in the Grace Church Choristers' School of New York City. The young singer won in a contest with 65 others from throughout the country and did this despite the fact that he had not been under training more than six months. He is the third boy in three years to win such a scholarship from Christ Church.

The credit for his victory is given to Lucius Harris, choirmaster at Christ Church, who has supervised his study since he became connected with the Christ Church Choir six months ago. If Master Bull accepts the award he will begin the course in New York City Sept. 15.

HOTEL MEN TO VISIT WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, Man., July 22 (Special Correspondence)—Approximately 500 members of the Northwestern Hotel Men's Association of the United States will make a side trip to Winnipeg at the conclusion of their annual convention, to be held at Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 19 and 20. Arrangements for the visit were made by Irvin A. Medlar, editor of the Midwest Hotel Reporter, and secretary-treasurer of the association, who visited Winnipeg for the purpose.

BUILDING BOOM AND TRADE RISE ARE REPORTED

Federal Reserve Board Also Finds Gains in Railway Freight Shipments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Railway freight shipments and the volume of wholesale trade increased in June, while the production of basic commodities and factory employment declined further, a summary of general business and financial conditions made public today by the Federal Reserve Board revealed. Wholesale prices had an advance in June after declining for two months, according to the summary.

Production in basic industries declined about 1 per cent in June, this being the lowest level since last fall, but 17 per cent above the lowest point of last summer. It is pointed out that the production of bituminous coal, sole leather, and wheat flour increased during the month, while the output of pig iron, steel ingots, lumber, news print, and petroleum, and mill consumption of cotton declined, with the number of automobiles manufactured during June slightly less than in May.

Building Boom Renewed

Building contracts awarded during June were larger in value than during May and almost equaled the peak figure for April in square feet of floor space, the June awards being a little smaller than those for May. Residential contracts in June were the smallest for any month since February, but greatly exceeded those of a year ago.

Estimate of the condition of all crops combined on July 1 by the Department of Agriculture show some improvement from the month before. The corn crop forecast places it at approximately 550,000,000 bushels above last year.

At the reserve banks the seasonal demand for credit and currency was reflected in increased borrowing by member banks which carried discounts at the beginning of July to the highest level in more than a year, and notwithstanding the subsequent decline the total on July 22 was still at a relatively high level. Total earning assets on that date showed little change as compared with the figures for four weeks earlier.

Many Increases Found

Further reports to the Department of Commerce on business conditions in June showed increases over May in the production of California red wood, silver and lead, steel-plate bookings, shipments of sanitary enameled ware and the value of building contracts awarded in 36 states. Decreases occurred in the production of western and southern pine lumber, maple flooring, malleable castings, steel barrels, face brick, automobiles, news print paper and output of cotton goods by finishers, as well as bookings of steel castings and the footage of building contracts awarded. Trade and financial indicators showed an increase in the amount of savings in New York State banks, while postal savings and the number of loans closed by the intermediate credit banks decreased.

Compared with June, 1924, industrial indicators showed increases in the output of silver, lead, southern pine and California redwood lumber, maple flooring, automobiles, steel barrels and malleable castings, as well as shipments of sanitary ware, bookings of steel plate, shipments of cotton-finished goods, and building contracts awarded. Decreases occurred in the production of western pine lumber and face brick, and in bookings of steel castings. In the trade and financial indicators, savings in New York State banks increased over a year ago, while postal savings and loans closed by the intermediate credit banks decreased.

Globe-Girdling Cyclist in Chicago

Bombay Youth Has Pedaled Across Four Great Deserts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27—Pedaling his way on a slender English bicycle over the desert sands and through the mazes of the city traffic, J. P. Bapasola of Bombay, India, has reached Chicago on his way around the world. He hopes to establish a record for his country by being the first to cycle around the globe by way of the four great deserts of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Sinai, which he has already crossed.

The tall Indian athlete with his much traveled wheel is a striking figure in the down-town streets. Mr. Bapasola is a member of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., and has visited the associations in all of the countries through which he has passed in the first 23,000 miles of his journey.

Although his companions have dropped out of the tour for various reasons, he expects to continue alone back to India by way of San Francisco and Japan.

CREDIT UNIONS SUPPORTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27 (Special)—So employees may take advantage of a new state law that permits forming groups under state supervision for members to accumulate funds and lend money to one another at reasonable rates of interest, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is offering to assist in formation of these credit unions. In a circular now being widely distributed in Illinois, the association announces that such credit unions have been organized in 23 states.

Tax Dodgers Pile Millions Extra on Other Citizens

Massachusetts Would Be Relieved of Load of $25,000,000 if Money Due Were Paid

"Prompt collection of taxes by Massachusetts tax collectors and equally prompt payment of taxes by the taxpayers would save the people of this Commonwealth about $5,000,000 every year," said Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, today.

"Government in Massachusetts would be relieved of a load of some $25,000,000 today were all money due paid into the city and town treasuries and from them to the State, which assumes their burden in directing the collection of taxes. This is easy to see when it is remembered that each year the cities and towns have expenses aggregating about $170,000,000, and this, therefore, is the sum they seek to raise through taxation.

Now, it must be remembered this $170,000,000 is appropriated in the budget of coming expenditures for each year and yet the real money, the $170,000,000 to be raised by taxation, is not collected until late in the fall and much of it not until the year following and part not even then.

"Because of this the cities and towns borrow $170,000,000 in anticipation of the coming in of taxes which are supposed to equal this sum that is appropriated. The average interest paid is conservatively 3 per cent, or $5,100,000 a year.

About $25,000,000 Is Due

"Today in taxes in arrears all over the State there is due about $20,000,000. Add this to the $5,000,000 paid each year on the $170,000,000 expended by the cities and towns and for which they pay 3 per cent when they borrow it to use before the taxes come in and you see why the State today is about $25,000,000 behind on Government through delinquent tax payment and equally delinquent tax collections.

"Today delinquent taxpayers owe the Commonwealth of Massachusetts not less than $10,000,000," continued Commissioner Long. "This delinquency is for all unabated taxes prior to 1924. Were I to include 1924 in my rough calculation, I should say that taxpayers owe the Commonwealth and their own municipalities not less than $20,000,000.

"Of this $20,000,000 the city of Boston is in arrears nearly one-third, or not less than $9,000,000. The taxpayers of Massachusetts should remember that every penny of delinquent taxes must be made good by someone. Taxpayers must realize that this tax which is annually levied in Massachusetts and in the various cities and towns is for money which has already been spent or which is appropriated for expenditure within the present year.

Practice Is Bad

"Someone must make good for every cent of the $20,000,000 taxes which are owed the state and municipal governments today in Massachusetts. The Government gets the money in advance through its credit or through borrowing in anticipation of tax payment and on this borrowed money it pays anywhere from 3 to 5 to 7 per cent, according to the credit of the borrowing community.

"I believe that this practice of borrowing in anticipation of taxes is one of the worst phases of government with which we have to deal today, and it must stop in Massachusetts if the burden of taxation is to

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Danes Give Children Free Trip to Country

Special Correspondence

Copenhagen, July 6

THE department of education has ordered 38,275 railway tickets from the state railways for poor children's travel to their summer holidays in the country. The tickets are distributed among a number of towns according to their population, and the department of education pays the state railways for the tickets.

LORD MILNER'S CREDO APPEARS IN THE TIMES

Striking Document by Great British Statesman Deals With Imperialism

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—The late Lord Milner's political creed in the form of a fragmentary note appears on the editorial page of The Times today and is described therein as "the conscious political faith of the best and most thoughtful of the patriots of the Empire, and the half-conscious or unconscious belief of all its children at home or beyond the seas." It is a striking document and reads as follows:

Credo. The key to my position. I am a nationalist and not a cosmopolitan. This seems to be becoming more and more the real dividing line of parties. A nationalist is not a man who necessarily thinks his nation better than others. He does not think his duty is to his own nation and its development. He believes that this is the law of human progress; that the competition between nations, each seeking its maximum development is the divine order of world, the law of life and progress. I am British—indeed primarily English—Nationalist. If I am also an imperialist, it is because the destiny of the English race, owing to its insular position and long supremacy at sea, has been to strike fresh roots in distant parts of the world.

My patriotism knows no geographical, but only racial limits. I am an imperialist and not a "little Englander," because I am a British race patriot. It seems unnatural to me—I think it is impossible from my point of view—to lose interest in, and attachment to my fellow-countrymen because they settle across the sea.

British Traditions and Aspirations

It is not the soil of England, dear as it is to me, which is essential to arouse my patriotism, but the speech, tradition, spiritual heritage, principles and aspirations of the British race. They do not cease to be mine because they are transplanted. My horizon must widen, that is all. I feel myself a citizen of the empire. I feel that Canada is my country, Australia is my country, New Zealand my country, South Africa my country, just as much as Surrey or Yorkshire. We are told that there is no such thing as citizenship of the empire. In a purely juridical sense that may be true. Juridical definitions spring out of, and no doubt strengthen, and to some extent stereotype existing human relationships. They do not create them. The tendency to monogamy led to the institution of marriage. When men's political relationships were bounded by a province, citizenship was limited to a town. In time it was widened. There is such a thing as the citizenship of a country. It is only a question of time when the expansion of the race will compel a new judicial conception, that of the common citizenship of all countries which that race inhabits or controls.

The wider patriotism is no mere exalted sentiment. It is a practical necessity, even from the viewpoint of a "Little England" — England, nay more, Great Britain, nay more, the United Kingdom is no longer the power in the world which it once was, or in isolation is capable of remaining in power at all. It is no longer even self-supporting.

Dominions Self-Sufficient

But the British dominions as a whole are not only self-supporting; they are more nearly self-sufficient than any other political entity in the world, that is if they can be kept an entity, if their present loose fragile organizations can be made tenacious though elastic. This brings us to our first great principle —follow the race.

The British state must follow the race, must comprehend it wherever it settles in appreciable numbers as an independent community. If the swarms constantly being thrown off

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SHOE DRYING SPEEDED BY NEW GAS DEVICE

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 27 (Special)—An automatically-controlled gas shoe conditioner, said to be the first of its kind ever constructed in the country, has been placed in operation in the factory of the J. M. Harlin Shoe Company. The conditioner is electrically controlled, the control apparatus being constructed especially for the conditioner by the American Radiator Company.

Less cost in the expense for drying shoes and the rapidity with which the work can be done are the features that delight the shoe manufacturers. The cost for drying shoes is less than one-half cent per pair. Not more than six hours are required to dry shoes with the conditioner, while under the old methods three days or more were needed.

ARMY AND NAVY AS DRY UNITS

Candidate for Congress Would Enforce Law at Any Cost

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Mayor William H. Feiker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Second District, advocates use of the army and navy, should they be necessary to the enforcement of the present prohibition laws, in his platform for the coming campaign. He says:

"The first question that seems to be uppermost in the minds of the people is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Many people think that their constitutional rights have been taken away from them, and that it was simply a war measure, that they had no chance to vote on it, and that it took away the right of the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness under the Constitution.

"The majority of the people of the United States use good judgment in everything, and when the American people get behind a thing they always see it through. The Eighteenth Amendment has been added to the Constitution and will be enforced.

"I believe that the Eighteenth Amendment should be enforced to the limit, and if necessary to invoke the aid of the army and navy, to do so. I believe that prohibition is a settled policy, and that there should be no equivocation on the part of the Government in enforcing the will of the people. I will not lift my finger to help in the repeal of this amendment. If anything is done, it must come through the proper channels by petition of the voters of this district.

"In so far as any changes being made to allow the sale of light beers and wines, I have come to the conclusion after considerable study, that this would be a mere subterfuge, and a loophole by which stronger alcoholic beverages would be sold. I am not in favor of light beers and wines."

DRY OFFICIALS NOW SEEKING BIG VIOLATORS

Mr. Buckner Offers 'Bargain' to Petty Cases and Prepares for Major Offenders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney, began his second drive on an overcrowded docket of petty liquor offenders today preparatory to clearing it of 2000 cases this week in order that he may go after the big dry-law offenders. Judge Edwin L. Garvin is trying the cases in the Federal Court here. Mr. Buckner announced that those of the 2000 petty offenders who plead guilty will be fined and those who stand trial and are convicted will be recommended for jail terms.

Fifty padlocking cases, which are ready for presentation to the federal court, will be taken up by Mr. Buckner after the disposal of the cases of petty violators he said.

In the Public Interest

"I have told Judge Garvin," Mr. Buckner continued, "that I think it is in the public interest and in the interest of prohibition enforcement to clean up these 2000 small cases on the basis of a July clearance bargain sale. I have recommended, and I hope he will approve, the imposition of fines from $50 to $100 upon all who plead guilty and jail sentences upon all who stand trial and are convicted.

"We want to clear ouselves of all stock of this character and we hope to open in the fall with an entirely new line of prohibition goods. We shall discontinue the 5 and 10 cent counter in accordance with the policy which has been in effect since I took office, so far as new cases are concerned, and we will deal only, generally speaking, in the padlock for the retailer and jail sentences for the bootlegger, the wholesaler, the importer, the manufacturer and the financial backer.

"Prohibition enforcement will get nowhere in this district until the owner of the retail establishment finds himself padlocked on the outside and until the man who supplies him with liquor finds himself padlocked on the inside.

Policy Meets Approval

"The policy of stopping petty arrests and concentrating upon the men higher up and those actively engaged in the bootleg trade, which I put into effect five months ago, has been cordially approved by Lincoln C. Andrews.

"The thousands of petty arrests which have been made in this district during the past few years have so swamped federal machinery as to render it impossible to wage a concentrated and sustained war against the rumrunners and bootleggers and manufacturers. The federal officials have been trying to run a marathon on tanglefoot fly paper. The piling up of thousands of arrests and the collection of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fines, calling them 'convictions,' make a very impressive 'record,' but from the standpoint of law enforcement are nothing but a farce.

"When Judge Garvin cleans up the 2000 petty liquor cases to be brought before him this week there will be no more cases of that type, generally speaking, so long as I am in office."

Missouri's Dry Efforts Winning, Reports Show

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27 (Special)—The situation in Missouri with respect to law enforcement is better than at any previous time since the Volstead Act became effective, according to L. F. DeHart, director of federal prohibition enforcement for Missouri, with headquarters here.

Co-operation of police in the large cities of the State, aid from the courts through heavy fines, jail sentences and use of the padlock, together with the work of a better organized federal force, are bringing a changed attitude toward the prohibition law.

A survey of enforcement activities in the State for the last year shows increases in the number of arrests, in cases that have been made and in seizures of spirits, malt liquors, wine and mash. In some instances, notably those of spirits, malt liquors and wine, the increases have amounted to 100 per cent or more.

"Encouraging progress has been made in enforcement in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, the three large cities of the State," said Mr. DeHart. "In St. Louis the police have been more active since the beginning of Mayor Hiller's administration, and there as well as in the other two cities the police commissioners, who are named by Governor Baker, have shown a readiness to aid the federal forces."

No Problem in Counties

In the smaller cities and in the rural districts enforcement largely is in the hands of county authorities. In these places, particularly in the rural sections, there has been no big problem of enforcement, it was stated. The people there are inclined to be law-abiding, it was said.

In both the eastern and western districts of the State the federal courts have been dealing out heavier sentences to offenders, the survey shows. Use of the padlock is being resorted to more frequently in Kansas City and St. Louis, and wherever the evidence in the case warrants more severe penalties are being given.

Attention was called to special activity recently on the part of C. C. Madison, United States attorney for western Missouri. In the last month 40 injunction cases have been filed in federal court of this district. In one day recently temporary injunctions were allowed against 14 places

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EDUCATORS PASS HERMAN-JORDAN PLAN FOR PEACE

Original Idea With Slight Modifications Agreed to by Delegates

PAID OFFICIALS TO BE APPOINTED

Resolution Passes Favoring Good-Will Day as a Help to Children

By Special Cable

EDINBURGH, July 27—The Herman-Jordan peace plan, with slight modifications, was adopted at today's meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations, and a permanent constitution was also agreed on. Provision was made for a paid secretary and treasurer. It was voted to appoint three vice-presidents, one for Europe, one for Asia and one for America. The directors are given authority to create a board of trustees to care for the forthcoming endowments. A board of directors to consist of 15 members is to be elected for four years, no more than two from each country, and the directors are instructed to appoint committees for carrying out the provisions of the Herman-Jordan plan.

Today's session was crowded with business, for it had to consider the Herman-Jordan peace plan, the reorganization of the World Federation of Education Associations, for the adoption of a permanent secretariat and the election of officers of the federation.

Dr. William F. Russell, associate director of the International Institute of Teachers of the University of Columbia, addressed a public meeting on Saturday night in Usher Hall on "Who Shall Mold the Mind of the School Children?" He said that local control of education was often in the hands of men who knew little of the problems of education. He deplored the policy now at work, in which states refused the admission of controversial subjects in the curriculum of public schools. These should not be subject to the changing moods of the public, and he suggested that the World Federation establish a department of school supervision and administration for the study of the problem.

Russian Teachers' Views

On Saturday, Nikolas Hans of the Russian Pedagogical Bureau addressed the plenary session. He said, "Russia is in an exceptional position of being both European and Asiatic, and for that reason you can never hope to join East and West, either in diplomacy or education, without the aid of Russia. The revolution has taught us two lessons; first, that international friendship cannot be based on social strife and civil war, and second, that in times of need we find our friends." He thanked America for the famine relief and assured the delegates that Russian teachers, irrespective of political connections, would co-operate in a movement for international peace and good will.

At the plenary session on Saturday afternoon, a series of resolutions were adopted, including the following: That the World Federation of Education Associations affirms its belief in the potency of Goodwill Day as a factor in creating and fostering an international understanding among the children of the world, and that it recommends that affiliated associations secure where necessary or desirable, national or official sanction for the observance of such a day from their Government and educational authorities, and further that steps be taken in each country to prepare for the teachers an outline program as a suggested guide.

Training in Citizenship

That the World Federation of Education Associations affirms its belief that geography, history and training in citizenship should be taught, not only from a national point of view but also from a modern sociological and international point of view, that the World Federation of Education Associations indorses movements and committees which establish international contracts among school children through correspondence, exchange of school work and interchange of pupils of suitable age between countries, and in order to promote the most effective exchange of such materials the World Federation of Education Associations use its best efforts to secure accommodations in the postal rate, that the text books for the elementary schools of the world be prepared descriptive of child life in all lands, and setting forth in brief and simple form the best that each nation has achieved; that in the view that it is of the utmost importance that teachers of all nations should themselves possess the international outlook, the World Federation recommends the encouragement to this end, as special courses in teacher training institutions and in universities, and strongly recommends to its affiliated associations the promotion of plans for travel and interchange of teachers under secondary education; that the World Federation of Education Associations encourage co-operation with the affiliated associations in the promotion of such aids to education as universal biography, visual instruction and the use of the motion film, particularly when of an educational and scientific nature; literature and language study, particularly in the modern field, esthetics and training in citizenship as possessing great potentialities For the development of an international outlook, that in view of several resolutions introduced from the conference on secondary education and other conferences the World

Federation of Education Associations requests the section on higher education to secure the preparation of a statement of the ideals, that should obtain in history and in history teaching with a view to the encouragement of a fair, impartial and truthful presentation of international intercourse, especially as concerning one's own country, and with a frank admission of shortcomings in the past, along with the benefits conferred, positive emphasis always to be made upon services rendered in the cause of human welfare by each country in proceeding from the history of one's own country to world history.

Methods of Conciliation

Emphasis should be laid upon the progress of the ide of the advance from conflict to conciliation under higher education; that the World Federation of Education Associations utilize and advance inquiry into universities in their history and their contemporary developments and possibilities, and to investigate the question of the establishment of a world university.

That the World Federation of Education Associations encourage the establishment of a universal library bureau and to inquire into methods of bibliography and their possible advancement, and that this bureau might ultimately be connected with a world or international university; that the World Federation of Education Associations encourage all worthy projects having as their aims to create the international university or center of learning under international relations; this conference of the World Federation of Education Associations is of opinion that it is the function of teachers to help their pupils to realize that the world is a unity, that nations and peoples are interdependent economically and otherwise, and that true nationalism is not inconsistent with true internationalism. Resolutions were also passed touching upon character training as basic to the cause of friendship among nations.

Chilean Invitation Accepted

EDINBURGH, July 27 (AP)—More than 200 delegates to the convention of the World Federation of Education Associations have accepted an invitation to attend the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference at Santiago, Chile, in August, 1926. The invitation was extended by Senora Armanda la Barca of the University of Chile, representing the Chilean Federation of Teachers.

BUS LAW DECRIED IN SPRINGFIELD

Solicitor Says Statute Deprives Cities of Route Powers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Local authorities have been deprived even of the power to prescribe routes for interstate busses passing through the city, under the new bus law, according to Charles H. Beckwith, city solicitor, who says that practically all control of the busses was thrown away by the amendment which went into effect last week. Such an amendment, in the light of the last Supreme Court decisions on the subject, was quite unnecessary, Mr. Beckwith says.

As a direct result of the new law Springfield has been forced to drop proceedings against the New York & Boston Automobile Tourist Company, which for several months has been carrying on an interstate business through this city. Maintaining that its character of an interstate carrier placed it beyond the jurisdiction of the local authorities, the company has ignored the demand of the transportation board to obtain the license and file the bond required by the city motor vehicle ordinance. Proceedings were commenced by the city to force the company's compliance with the ordinance.

As to the return of license fees and cancellation of bonds in the case of interstate companies which have already met the transportation board's demands, Mr. Beckwith feels that the board would only act in common fairness in doing so, although he does not believe that it is compelled to make the return.

SPEAKERS STRESS "LAW, NOT WAR"

"Law not war" was the message emphasized by speakers and decorations at a mass meeting on Boston Common yesterday afternoon, where unofficial representatives of many nations spoke on the general theme of "Why I Am Glad My Native Land Belongs to the League of Nations."

The Boston peace meeting was part of a world-wide observance of the opening of the World War. "These meetings are being held," Miss Mabel Willard explained, "to register the determination of the people to do their utmost to work for the substitution of law for war." Other meetings under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association will be held every Sunday afternoon on the Common until Oct. 18.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture, "A Walk in the Hardy Country," by F. W. C. Hersey of Harvard University, New Lecture Hall, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, 8.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Empire (Salem)—"The Importance of Being Earnest," 8:30.
Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Photoplays

Fenway—"Paths to Paradise."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Kiwanis Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:20.

Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland, Fenway Park, 3:15.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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TALK OF TIE-UP IS MINIMIZED BY COAL TRADE

Authorities Predict Action by President If Pact Is Not Reached

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Leading coal men here minimize the importance of tie-up talk emanating from the wage parley in Atlantic City in which representatives of the miners and the operators are engaged. The consensus here is that this talk of an impending walk-out is premature and confidence was expressed that there would be no suspension of activities in the mines and that the difference between mine owners and the miners would be satisfactorily settled.

A representative of one of the largest anthracite producing concerns in the United States said he was confident President Coolidge would not submit to a tie-up of the coal mining industry. He said both the miners and the mine owners had received quite definite information that the administration was determined no such menace to industrial prosperity should occur as a walk-out by the miners would be. Meanwhile, he said, the President was giving the Atlantic City conference all the time it needed to arrive at a settlement. He added that he had no doubt that this settlement would be arrived at. The pressure from Washington, he declared, was sufficient to enforce it.

Way Out of Situation

The seeming impasse in the Atlantic City parley, he said, was nothing more or less than what had occurred on innumerable instances heretofore. Both sides realize the importance of a settlement, he added. Neither side wants federal intervention and, finally, both sides are of the opinion that if the miners and the mine owners fail to get together now and a strike ensues, the Washington administration is going to step in and show a strong hand to see to it that there will be no stoppage—not even a threat of stoppage—of industry.

Says President Has Power

This authority asserted that there was no doubt that Mr. Coolidge did have the power to intervene in the event the miners and the operators failed to get together in an agreement.

He added, however, it was quite certain the President will not be called upon to do this. All Mr. Coolidge has to do, he said, is to open up the way for public opinion to express itself in this controversy and public opinion will respond quickly.

Large users of anthracite said they were not apprehensive over the situation. Stocks on hand on July 1 were estimated at about 39,500,000 tons. A report by the Bureau of Mines places June coal production at 44,971,000 tons, of which 37,167,000 tons was bituminous.

Conservative Coal Buying Advised by John H. Hammond

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Belief that even if anthracite operators and miners fail to agree on a new wage scale, suspension of operations in the hard coal fields would be of brief duration is expressed by John Hays Hammond, formerly chairman of the Federal Coal Commission.

Recalling that the Coal Commission in its report held that the responsibilities of the Federal Government lay in maintaining a continuous and equitable flow of coal in commerce between the states, Mr. Hammond continued:

"Since settlements reached by political pressure rarely possess elements of permanency and frequently are not economically sound, it is very much better to have the differences settled within the industry as the coal commission emphasized.

"The President's position, as I interpret it, is that it would be premature to assume that this dispute is not going to be settled within the industry. He has advocated repeatedly a policy of the minimum amount of interference on the part of the Government with industrial affairs. The public should grant with patience every opportunity to the parties at interest to settle the controversy themselves.

"If by any chance, however, occasion should arise for President Coolidge to exert his influence in an effort to compose the situation, I believe he could rally public support as have few other presidents. Should the time come to act the President will find all political parties united behind him on the principle that the public right to a continuous supply of fuel transcends the private rights of either capital or labor."

Mr. Hammond advised coal consumers to take the middle ground between panic and lethargy. "Each consumer," he aded, "should appraise for himself the possibilities of the situation and lay in such reserve as his judgment dictates."

Mr. Hammond is spending the summer here. He has been a visitor at the summer White House, but thus far has not discussed the anthracite situation with the President.

TRADES DISPUTE BEFORE MAYOR

Mr. Curley Seeks to Conciliate Factions

In an effort to conciliate members of the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association, Mayor Curley brought both sides together in his office this morning, and spokesmen for the disputants reviewed the causes of the difficulties.

After Charles H. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades Council, had announced that the employees adhered strictly to the decision made by the board of federal conciliators which a fortnight ago advocated arbitration of the dispute, Mayor Curley called representatives of the employers in private conference, but their spokesman, Col. William A. Root, president of the Employers' Association, mentioned that his association would not consent to arbitration before April 1, 1926.

The dispute concerns demands for a wage increase, made by common laborers in the building trades, and the central organization of the trades has declared that unless the matter is arbitrated, a general strike of all workers will be called.

In the event that Mayor Curley's conference produces no results, it is expected that the state Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will intervene.

BETTER DRIVING CAMPAIGN STARTS

800 Commercial Drivers Join Safety First Organization

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27 (Special)—More than 800 commercial vehicle drivers already have enrolled in the campaign for better driving to be instituted Aug. 1 under the leadership of the Safety Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is believed that before the opening day the registration will reach the 1000 mark.

This is conducted with the cooperation of leading industrial and mercantile establishments, and entire fleets are entered, one concern having 66 trucks in the competition. A new feature this year is the participation of the bus companies, and thus far 84 bus drivers have been enrolled. Last year's campaign, the first conducted here, was effectual to a substantial degree, and still better results are expected this year. A certificate will be awarded to every driver who finishes the season with a perfect record.

The opening rally will be enlivened by a concert by the municipal organist, Arthur H. Turner. It will be followed by a series of lectures in which the care and use of brakes, care of headlights, lubrication and other related topics will be dealt with by competent authorities, with motion pictures and other features of an educational and amusement nature.

DRY OFFICIALS NOW SEEKING BIG VIOLATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

in Kansas City by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis.

The survey of the local prohibition unit showed that 202 distilleries had been closed or destroyed in 11 months of the last fiscal year. Three large breweries in the State have been closed for violation of permits for manufacture of beer. Smuggling of beer into the State, particularly into St. Louis, has been checked.

"Considering the number of federal agents that have been available for work in the State, the results have been highly satisfactory," Mr. DeHart said.

Handling and enforcement of the permit feature of the state prohibition law require the time of one-fourth the federal agents in Missouri, it was stated. There are more than 6000 permits to physicians and druggists in Missouri. A close check must be kept to see that the permits are not used illegally, it was said.

"As the prohibition régime grows older, as there comes to be a better knowledge of the law and as enforcement agencies increase their efficiency, the conditions steadily improve," Mr. DeHart said. "There is every reason for encouragement at the progress that is being made."

VERMONT MAY HAVE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBIT

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 27 (Special)—Although no appropriation was made by the Legislature for having Vermont represented at the World's Fair in Philadelphia, a proposal has been made whereby for a modest sum, perhaps $10,000, a Vermont exhibit could be made that doubtless would have quite as popular an appeal as would a state building or a display of Vermont manufactures, and probably it could be financed without difficulty. The idea is to erect a small frame building that would be an exact reproduction of the Coolidge home at Plymouth.

It is believed that such a building would be a magnet in a great exhibition at a time when a Vermont-bred President is a world figure, and that the entire Nation would delight in the tribute to the President.

TAX DODGERS PILE MILLIONS EXTRA ON OTHER CITIZENS

(Continued from Page 1)

be kept down to bearable proportions. Delinquents but shift the burden of their responsibility to loyal shoulders, usually the poorer classes, who, through loyalty to society for that quiet which enables them to accumulate a little property and to enjoy it unmolested, are glad to pay their taxes, and, because of the laxity of the tax collectors and the indifference, or worse, of certain citizens, they are paying today the taxes of others far better able to carry their own rightful burdens.

"From what I know of conditions in Massachusetts, I have reckoned this dodging of taxation and the consequent borrowing in anticipation of what collections are made adds not less than $1 a year to every taxpayers' bill in Massachusetts and in certain communities where taxes are but poorly collected from $5 to $10 more than would be paid were every citizen to do his duty and pay his taxes without being pressed and causing the borrowing of money till he can be made to disgorge."

Improvement Expected

Commissioner Long said that he expects to see a decided betterment in conditions in Massachusetts as the result of the drive for payments of delinquent taxes through the 65 and more suits which are now being brought against collectors.

"This is the last year of grace to be given tax collectors," declared Commissioner Long. "Next year, suit is to be brought against delinquent tax collectors with no warning for we have given them two years of warning now and it will be action hereafter.

"This state law whereby the Commonwealth may sue the tax collectors in behalf of the citizens of the cities and towns of the State has been on the books for 50 years, but Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, is the first Attorney-General who has availed himself of the law to press collections by the collectors and in the event of failure to bring suit against them and their sureties."

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'EXAGGERATED NATIONALISM' DECLARED EUROPE'S MENACE

Dr. B. D. Schmitt of Chicago Depicts at Williamstown Need of Respect of Minorities' Rights—Speakers Differ on Conditions in England

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 27—The British Empire came into the discussions of the Williamstown Institute of Politics this morning from two widely different points of view. A London editor, speaking before the entire membership of the institute, declared the Commonwealth is of longer duration than either the ancient Greek or Roman states and that it has survived causes which destroyed Athens and Rome.

An American professor, just back from studying present conditions in England, asserted that conditions there are more difficult today than they have been at any time for generations, and that there has entered into some citizens a pessimism which in certain individuals savors of despair.

Britain's Permanency

The London editor was Lionel Curtis, author and head of the Round Table magazine. He was addressing the institute in the first of the series of general conferences on the British Commonwealth. After explaining the causes which have led to the destruction of empires in the past, ancient and modern, he said that the British state, despite its failures in the case of Ireland and the American colonies, "has survived causes which destroyed Athens and Rome.

"So far," he said, "the British Empire has always been able in the light of mistakes to get back to the successful fundamental of a commonwealth."

Dr. Bernadotte E. Schmitt, professor at the University of Chicago, did not hint at any dissolution of the British Commonwealth, but merely reported present economic conditions as he believed they exist. Dr. Schmitt has just returned to the United States after a survey of conditons embracing most of Europe and is putting his first hand impressions at the service of the round table group which he is leading on "European Problems."

Exaggerated Nationalism

Dr. Schmitt's talk came earlier this morning than that given by Mr. Curtis, and was heard by the members included in his round table group. Speaking of continental conditions in general Dr. Schmitt said that exaggerated nationalism resulting in the suppression or ill treatment of minorities in the new states of Europe is at the root of many of the troubles there today.

"My own feeling," said Dr. Schmitt this morning, after talking with nationalists all over Europe is that they are utterly incapable of understanding the needs, requirements, and aspirations of the minorities within their countries, which in some cases were not in existence before the war. Until they can be educated to understand the other point of view I feel that the troubles there will continue."

Says Treaties Disregarded

Dr. Schmitt explained that "fervid nationalism" takes the form of desiring to make the newly-aligned nations economically self-sufficient. To accomplish this the proponents of nationalism seek to include within their borders rich outside coal mines or wheatfields, as the case may be, in order to render themselves sufficient for the purposes of defense and well-being.

As these rich mineral or agricultural lands are in the hands of minority races, their inclusion produces trouble if the rights of the minorities are not protected. Dr. Schmitt said that, in general, the treaties signed at the Peace Conference after the World War to safeguard the minorities of newly-mapped out Europe "have been disregarded."

At the beginning of his address Dr. Schmitt described conditions as he found them in European countries from which he has just returned.

In Hungary, he said, the situation is on the upgrade, while in Germany conditions are very unsettled, although tolerable. A different and less hopeful picture is presented in England.

Situation in England

"I believe the situation there is worse today than when I was there last in 1921," he said. "In the first place the number of unemployed is larger now than in 1921, although it is not so large as in 1922. In the second place, Englishmen in my personal view seem to be quite as much at sea today as four or five years ago as to what to do.

Dr. Schmitt referred to the recent address here of Dr. Edwin F. Gay, professor of economic history at Harvard University, in which the latter forecast a slow but inevitable return of Europe to normalcy. In substance Dr. Schmitt agreed with this forecast, but he added that as far as he could see the conditions "are worse in England today than they have been at any time for generations."

Turning to other nations, Dr. Schmitt said, "Jugoslavia is enjoying genuine prosperity."

In Poland there are all the foundations for prosperity and sound economic development. The economic situation of Bulgaria was in the most uncomfortable condition.

Change in Political Status

Explaining the change in the general political situation of Europe, Dr. Schmitt said:

"The great powers of Europe no longer 'run the show.' The scene is dominated by Great Britain, France and Italy but these three are not so willing to exert their power as before the war, due to the presence of new states.

"These new states are Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Poland. The first three are small states but Poland is almost the great power. The military allies who won the World War although still trying to exploit their victory are not able to exercise the full control formerly in effect."

Speaking of the four succession states, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania, Dr. Schmitt said that in case of them the political problems are of the utmost importance.

Seek National Solidarity

"The problem of each is to form a sentiment of genuine national solidarity. Due to Poland's former existence its task is perhaps the easiest. The other three states have not been in possession of a common tradition, while moreover their frontiers do not correspond exactly with ethnological lines. In consequence every effort is being made to nationalize minorities."

Dr. Schmitt added that methods employed in continental schools to teach and inspire nationalism take the form of putting propaganda in history books which appear to be inspired chiefly with hatred and contempt for neighboring states. He asked if some impartial authority could not be enlisted to pass on the authenticity of the history taught over the continent, beside which the the errors alleged against former American history text-books in their attacks on Great Britain were as nothing.

"The dominant political idea in Europe today is nationalism," concluded Dr. Schmitt, "and it is due to this attitude that much of Europe's troubles arise."

China's Position Outlined

Recent disturbances in China are caused by special rights and privileges enjoyed by foreigners at the expense of natives, declared Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Chinese publicist and member of the Williamstown Institute, who is also managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, Boston. These special rights comprise extraterritoriality and tariff privileges enjoyed by Western powers. Under the first, Dr. Hsieh explained, a Chinese militarist who has reaped a fortune from brigand warfare may escape into Macao, a Portuguese colony, and there becomes a Portuguese "subject."

When he returns to China he is safe, for he has protection from a foreign consul. There are many cases of Chinese absconding to Formosa and upon their return being safe from Chinese justice, he said, because China can not exercise any jurisdiction upon such foreign subjects. This so-called "extraterritoriality," means the utter derogation of Chinese sovereignty.

Dr. Hsieh who made a press statement on his views also addressed the Williamstown Methodist Church on the Chinese situation.

Multiplicity of Courts

"Extraterritoriality is considered a great humiliation by young China," he said, "and the intense feeling toward foreigners has its roots here. The system gives rise to a tremendous amount of misunderstanding and a multiplicity of courts, whose interrelation perplexes both international lawyers and laymen.

"The law of extraterritoriality against which the Chinese are protesting is also contradictory, as the rule to be applied in a given case depends on the defendant's nationality. In commercial transactions between two individuals of different nationalities the rights and liabilities of the parties vary according to which party sues first."

Dr. Hsieh added that faulty administration by consular agents is also blamed for much of the antagonism to extraterritoriality.

Speaking of the Chinese tariff, Dr. Hsieh declared that the present arrangement forced by outside powers upon China is an infringement of its sovereignty.

"We can only charge 5 per cent ad valorem," he said, "whereas the United States can levy duty on silk from 35 to 65 per cent. If China can manufacture satin by hand at the rate of $2.50 per yard, Japan can manufacture the same by machinery and sell back to China identical goods at one-fourth the price. This wipes out our industry and prevents the buying power growing. No free land can submit to such a measure with self-respect while retaining a Republican Government."

Untrammeled Self-Development

Dr. Hsieh interpreted the present disturbances as patriotic manifestations rather than signs of anti-foreignism, said that Christian mission work is continuing despite the troubles, and is necessary. China belongs to the Chinese, he added, and the 480,000,000 inhabitants of the country are looking eagerly forward to their new potentialities and the right to untrammeled self-development.

In the first address in which the League of Nations has formed the subject at the present institute, Dr. William E. Rappard, Swiss member of the permanent mandates commission and newly-named vice-rector at the University of Geneva, began his series of lectures on "International Relations as Viewed From Geneva." No one, he said, could repudiate the essential aim of the League—the substitution of law and order for chaos in international relations—and that it was simply a matter of time before all the nations of the world would organize themselves into some larger political unit, a society of nations which would resemble the present League in structure and functions.

Dr. Rappard said he felt that if the League has failed to fulfill its purposes completely, the failure has been caused chiefly by the absence of the United States, and to a larger extent of Germany and Russia.

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Travelers
Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London: in the Elysee Building, 56 Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS HOLDING EXHIBIT

Camp Kiwanis Is Scene of Welcome for Friends

SOUTH HANSON, Mass., July 27 (Special) — Camp Fire girls, their parents and friends gathered from many parts of New England at Camp Kiwanis of the New England Camp Fire Girls, today for a mid-summer exhibition of camp craft by the girls. This included almost everything that might be of value to a dweller in the woods, from cooking in the open under unfavorable conditions, to putting up a shelter, making it comfortable and tidy, swimming, boating, climbing, athletic games and exercises, singing and the playing of small instruments.

There were in addition an exhibition of camp rites and ceremonies with brief talks by Camp Fire officials headed by Miss Lotta A. Clark of Boston, representing the board of directors.

As soon as the weather permits, winners in a camp craft contest are to start on a hike to the White Mountains, led by Lester F. Scott of New York, who is the national executive, and Miss Florence Heintz, one of the national field workers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with showers tonight; continued cool, fresh west to north winds.

New England: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday, fresh possibly strong east shifting to west and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Showers about middle of week and again toward end; temperature normal or slightly below.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	68	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	74	Montreal	62
Boston	64	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	80
Calgary	54	New York	72
Charleston	84	Philadelphia	72
Chicago	68	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	64	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	68	Portland, Ore.	62
Eastport	54	San Francisco	52
Galveston	80	St. Louis	72
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	54
Helena	56	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	80	Tampa	84
Kansas City	76	Washington	72
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)

Monday, 4:55 p. m.; Tuesday, 5:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.

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SENTRY ANTI MOTH container hangs in closet. Furs, Woolens, all clothing protected. No cold storage. No airing. No clinging odor. Satisfaction or money back. Price $2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES CO. 44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

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AUG. 1

SAVINGS ACCOUNT
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J. J. DAVIS TO AID IMMIGRATION

Secretary to Study Working Abroad of New System of Examination

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—James J. Davis, United States Secretary for Labor, arrived in England on Saturday to spend three weeks. The trip is made for the twofold purpose of studying industrial conditions in the leading cities of England and Scotland, and probably Ireland, including the most successful means of settling industrial disputes, and also the studying of the working of the new arrangement for examining emigrants to the United States at the port of embarkation, thus eliminating largely the danger of rejection at Ellis Island. To a representative of the Christian Science Monitor Mr. Davis said:

> I am constantly being called on to mediate or arbitrate in industrial disputes, and I believe I can learn something from the long experience in such matters possessed by British workers and employers. Reason and mutual understanding are becoming increasingly the basis for settlement of industrial disputes, and, I hope, will completely take the place of the costly and often ineffective strikes.

"I am particularly interested in watching the success of our new system of examining emigrants before sailing to America, and I believe it will remove the danger now existing of being debarred at Ellis Island. If successful, I believe the system can be largely extended, thus doing away with many irritations and misfortunes confronting unsuccessful emigrants to the United States."

Mr. Davis indicates in guarded terms that the only change at all probable in the present law will be along the lines of strictly selected groups of needed workers, with no likelihood of the resumption of promiscuous immigration.

NEW COURT RULE FOR POLICE BACKED

Goodwin Says Appearance for First Offense Unnecessary

Relief of traffic officers from attendance at court to testify against numerous drivers summoned for the first time for minor violations of the traffic laws, as proposed by Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, is approved in a statement issued by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Judge Riley has announced that unless there are "aggravating circumstances," charges in his court against first offenders will be filed and officers called for testimony only when there is a plea of not guilty and the case is continued.

Mr. Goodwin in his statement points out that Judge Riley's decision is in line with the report of the Haigis legislative committee which recommended that policemen, instead of citing first offenders into court, should send a notice of the violation to the registrar who after an accumulation of such reports could revoke the driver's license. This plan would also do away with the inconvenience to drivers who are summoned to another city to answer minor charges.

Convictions in Massachusetts courts last week on charges of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor totalled 118, or 14 more than the week before, according to the weekly survey compiled at Mr. Goodwin's office. Of this number, 103 were in lower courts and 15 in superior courts.

Seven persons were convicted in lower courts for the second time on the charge of operating while under the influence of liquor. One was fined; two received jail sentences and appealed, and four were committed to jail. During the week 456 licenses and registrations were taken away, 49 more than in the wek before and 75 more than in the same period last year. Included in the number were 128 for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

GREEK MINISTER PROPOSES PACT

Open Diplomacy for Balkans Declared to Be Essential

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Open diplomacy for the Balkans is the object of a compulsory arbitration pact proposed by M. Rentis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, as reported to the Greek Legation here. This pact, it is stated, would end the old methods of diplomacy which, according to M. Rentis, have failed to solve Balkan problems, and would open the way for a guarantee pact or even an alliance between Greece, Jugoslavia and Rumania. Mutual respect of territorial integrity and national sovereignty is taken as the essential foundation for the new system.

In the official statement authorized by M. Rentis, it is explained that "it is necessary to adopt the methods of open diplomacy which were advocated at the close of the great war, and which have been so successfully followed on the Western continent. The first step was said to be the establishment of compulsory arbitration.

"The practical value of compulsory arbitration is self-evident," the official statement concluded. "If such a pact had been in force prior to the recent negotiations in Belgrade concerning the renewal of the Greco-Serbian alliance, there would have been no obstacle to these negotiations. The same thing could be said in regard to Rumania, as sooner or later, Greece and Rumania will have to be united by a security agreement or an alliance. I am confident that this procedure will lead surely and rationally toward a definite pacification of the Balkans, and a consolidation of the status quo in the Peninsula, which is the dearest wish of Greece."

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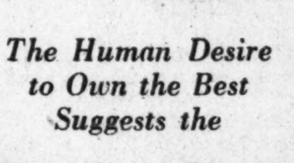

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POSTAL HEARINGS CALLED FOR AUG. 10-12

Congressional Committee to Meet in Federal Building

Public hearings before the Congressional Committee on effects of the increased postal rates and the advisability of making further changes at the next session of Congress, will be held in Room 443 of the Federal Building, Post Office Square, and not the Hotel Touraine, as previously planned, on Aug. 10, 11 and 12, it was announced today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities, which has been preparing an investigation and survey of the effects of the higher postal rates, announces also that questions are being asked of business concerns to the end that actual figures may be secured to present to the Congressional Committee, of which Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire is chairman.

Questions submitted to business interests, according to today's announcement, include the following:

"Have you felt obliged to curtail your mail advertising campaign or your parcel post service?"

"Have you used other means of distribution such as direct delivery of catalogues, etc.?"

"Are you diverting your parcel post business to the express service?"

"Has there been any noticeable effect upon your sales?"

"Do you feel that the present system of increases puts too much of a burden upon your business?"

"What recommendations have you as to how the addition revenue necessary for the postal salary increases can be obtained better than under the present schedule?"

NOVA SCOTIA CROP PROSPECTS EXCELLENT

HALIFAX, N. S., July 20 (Special Correspondence)—The dairying production of Nova Scotia this year will exceed any year in its history, and be 30 per cent above that of last year, which up to that time was a record, according to a recent informal statement by the Secretary of Agriculture. The hay crop will be the heaviest on record, and prices are not only maintained for dairy products but are increased 10 to 15 per cent over those of last year. While the strawberry crop of Nova Scotia has not been of record yield, it has been far more than the Province itself could consume and large quantities of Nova Scotian berries have been shipped to the Boston market as well as to Montreal.

The outlook for crop returns in general in this Province was never brighter. The apple crop of the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys will be 3,000,000 barrels, it is estimated, and at the very least there will be 1,500,000 barrels for export. The increase in the dairy output may be gauged by the fact that in the last 12 years the production of the creameries of the Province has increased over 1000 per cent.

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DEBATE ON ARMS CALLED PATH TO WORLD PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

Flow were handed over to the Allies to be destroyed or incorporated in their navies. The German fleet is rigidly limited in strength like the German army, and the navy of Austria is no more. And Germany is forbidden ever to construct or own submarines in perpetuity. In addition, she is not allowed to build fighting airplanes or, in fact, any airplanes suitable for warlike operations.

The Covenant of the League of Nations is embodied in the Treaty of Versailles, and its preamble lays down that all armaments should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with national safety. The obvious next step to take, after the disarmament of Germany and Austria had been completed, was a mutual reduction of armaments on the part of the victors. But surviving fears of their old enemies and suspicions, it must be admitted, of their friends, has hitherto prevented this great step toward permanent peace.

The second event of importance was the Washington Conference. A new shipbuilding race had actually commenced in ships of the line. These mighty battleships and battle-crusiers had become more powerful and costly than ever. It was obvious that this renewed competition in the building of this type of vessel would finally bankrupt the powers concerned, even if it did not lead to an outbreak of war. Futhermore, the common peoples had a shrewd suspicion that these great mastodons had outlived their usefulness, and that their potency in war was circumscribed by the submarine, the mine, the torpedo, and the rapidly improving airplane.

Basis of Naval Strength

It is true that the admiralties with one voice declared that the basis of naval strength was still the great armored battleship. But at the Washington Conference the very natural wishes of the ministries of finance and the politicians generally were reinforced by the French and Italians who had fallen far astern in the battleship building race and could not possibly hope to catch up. The numbers of battleships, therefore, were limited by rigid agreement; and today only three battleships are on the stocks in the whole world, viz., the Rodney and the Nelson, building at a cost of $35,000,000 each for Great Britain, and the Russian battleship Demokratyia, formerly the Emperor Nikolai I, commenced in 1914 and unlikely to be completed.

But the naval representatives of the powers concerned in the Washington Conference were not so easily beaten. They were compelled to bow to the forces of public opinion where the building of great armored ships was concerned, but they had their way with cruisers. The British Admiralty was naturally tender on this point owing to the dependence of Britain on overseas supplies of food and raw material for her very life. No limit, therefore, was set on the number of cruisers to be built by any nation able to scrape together the necessary money or credit. All that was done was to limit the size of the ships and the size of the guns. This was to be a displacement of 10,000 tons and no bigger gun than the 8-inch was to be mounted.

Miniature Dreadnaughts

This maximum at once became the minimum; and the naval architects and naval staffs of the five principal naval powers concentrated on perfecting a miniature dreadnaught, misnamed a cruiser, which should displace not more than 10,000 tons. These costly vessels are of immense speed, armored, with elaborate under-water protection against mines and torpedoes and, in the case of the latest Japanese cruisers, are armed with no less than nine 8-inch guns in turrets; and, as aforesaid, they are costing approximately $15,000,000 apiece.

The British Conservative Party is demanding a steady building program of eight of these mighty cruisers a year, and the former First Lord of the Admiralty, now Colonial Secretary and a powerful figure in the Cabinet, is actually demanding a program of 10 for this year. Even the pacifically inclined Labor Government was forced by the pressure of the British Naval Staff and the spectacle of the feverish shipbuilding in America, France, Japan and Italy, to lay down five additional vessels.

The building of submarines has been left unlimited, also, and these craft, whose principal utility in war is against unarmed merchant ships, are being built in large numbers by all the principal naval powers.

New Conference Urgent

A new conference on armaments generally is urgently required. There must be a reduction in the swollen armies, the vast air armadas, and the great navies of all the principal powers, if Europe, at any rate, is to escape bankruptcy or worse. It is difficult for Britain to call such a conference. It is entangled in the European system; and at the moment is engaged in the complicated and probably long-drawn-out negotiations on the proposed pact of security for the eastern frontiers of France and Belgium. Also it is in trouble with Russia over the Chinese situation, and any conference on land armaments to which Russia is not a party will be futile.

A previous conference on land armaments was held, Russia, the Baltic Provinces and Poland taking part, and some progress being made. Suggestions have been made for the Pope calling a new conference, and alternatively for the monarchs of the three Scandinavian and neutral countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark summoning the necessary meeting.

But probably the most suitable convener would be the President of the United States of America. Apart from many other reasons the United States is not financially endangered by the present competition, she is not readily assailable from Europe in case of war, and some of the more important members of the European alliance are engaged in delicate negotiations at the present moment with a view to the funding of their debts and would naturally wish to be on good terms with one of the principal creditor nations.

Three Sections

Whether the conference need be held in America or not is another matter; but it might well be convened by the President. It would naturally fall into three sections: a discussion of naval armaments, air armaments, and land armaments. To take the latter first, a good deal depends on the outcome of the present security pact negotiations. But if these are successful the French case for maintaining her present vast army, and especially her conscripted hordes of African and Asiatic natives, would be much weakened. Much the same considerations apply to air armaments. And here the public opinion of the whole world would surely be in favor of reductions, limitations, and even prohibitions. There is a realization of the terrible horrors of modern war for the civilian dwellers in the great cities, owing to the potency of the air weapon and the terrible new explosives and gases that can be launched from airplanes at night.

Whatever the difficulties will be with regard to the land and the air, experience has shown the immediate and pressing necessity of completing the agreements previously reached at Washington by limiting the number as well as the size of cruisers and by prohibiting the construction of further submarines.

Need of Warships

No one suggests navies can be abolished. The seas must be policed and recent events in Asia have shown the need of warships under many circumstances. But that is a different proposition from a hot race in cruiser construction and destroyer building; and both these types of vessels should be limited by mutual agreement.

There is a special case against the submarine. The submarine is unsuitable for police work at sea; and although deadly as a destroyer of commerce is not really suitable for carrying out the functions of a cruiser. By the laws of war, before a merchant vessel is destroyed her passengers and crew must be removed to a place of safety. The vessel should really be placed in charge of a prize crew and sent to a recognized prize court for trial, especially in the case of neutrals. But all this is impossible for the submarine. She has neither the men to spare for prize crews nor the accommodation on board for prisoners. She has, therefore, two courses open to her: either to give the passengers and crew time to take to open boats, perhaps thousands of miles away from the nearest land, or to sink vessels and crews without trace. Her utility against men-of-war has been limited by recently invented methods for detecting and destroying her, and the new methods in use for the protection of the under-water hulls of the larger ships. It would be entirely in the interests of the three principal maritime powers who are also naval powers, viz., the British Empire, the United States of America and Japan, to declare that the submarine shall be unlawful for the future.

Whatever the outcome of the proposed conference, it can do no harm whatever. It will be cheap at the price if it leads to even a moderate diminution of expenditure on armaments.

The calling on such a conference is the next step forward necessary for the lasting peace of the world.

DRUGS BILL DEBATED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—The Dangerous Drugs Bill, to enable Great Britain to fulfill the obligations undertaken under a convention signed at Geneva on Feb. 19 last, is now before the House of Lords upon the motion of Viscount Cecil of Chelwood.

It brings the raw materials from which cocaine and Indian hemp are manufactured under restrictions similar to those already applied here to opium. It is thus a preliminary to Britain's ratifying the convention.

MILITARY RULE ENDS

LISBON, July 27 (AP)—Military rule in Portugal terminated yesterday. Domingos Pereira, President of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Lisbon today from Paris to confer personally with President Gomes before accepting the invitation of the President that he form a Cabinet to replace that of Antonio Da Silva, which resigned last week.

World News in Brief

St. Louis (AP)—The recent controversy between President Calles of Mexico and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, was merely a "misunderstanding" now forgotten, Arthur M. Elias, brother of the Mexican President and head of the consular service in that country declared here. "Despite all of your ideas up here, we in Mexico have a great affection for America and the American people," he said. "And we are welcoming American capital and American ideas and methods to help us build up our country."

Washington (AP)—The Soviet volunteer air fleet is rapidly extending its passenger airplane service in Russia, it was announced by the Russian information bureau here, which said that preparations were nearly complete for the opening of a new link to cover 1770 miles. The new airway will extend from Yakutsk to Irkutsk in Siberia.

New York (AP)—Gifts and pledges aggregating $4,500,000 have been received toward the $5,000,000 extension fund being raised for Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, according to the committee in charge. Every state in the Union and most foreign countries are represented in the list of donors, which includes 9200 names. Former students and graduates have pledged $152,000.

New York (AP)—Victor L. Berger (S.), Representative from Milwaukee, has announced that he would not be a candidate next autumn for the United States Senate to succeed the late Robert M. La Follette. The Socialist Party of Wisconsin, of which he is one of the leading spokesmen, would not fuse with the La Follette faction of Republicans to elect Robert M. La Follette Jr. to the Senate, he said.

NEW LITERATURE OF RUSSIA REFLECTS LIFE OF PEASANTS

Writer, Formerly Living Under Bolsheviki, Now in Boston, Finds Sparkling Vigor of Expression Slowly Emerging From Crucible of Soviet Tribulations

In the opinion of Elena Varneck, one among the younger Russian writers happily removed, by reason of her residence in Boston, from the influences that at present restrict literary work and criticism in Russia, the new literature of Russia, slowly beginning to emerge from the crucible of Russia's tribulations, will be essentially a literature of the peasants and of the true intellectuals. No one interested in the artistic as well as the political restoration of European countries can but be curious concerning the share in the literature of the future to be taken by contemporary and on-coming Russian writers, influenced as they must be by the profound experiences which have so changed the face of Russia in the last several years.

Miss Varneck views the situation from a felicitous vantage withal from a strangely intimate viewpoint. She knows from her own experience the embarrassments to creative and critical writing present now in Russia. She has become associated with a Boston publishing firm in the labor of establishing a widening, intimate touch with the Russian branch of foreign affairs, particularly scrutinizing the Slavic sources of literature in an effort to bring out new and hitherto undiscovered work of importance, particularly from youthful Russian and Polish writers. Thus she works with a knowledge of the inner mechanism of contemporary Russian literature and she has opportunity as well for service and a share in the shaping of its future.

Writing Is Restricted

In discussing something of her interest with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Varneck said: "In order both to criticize and to appreciate Russia's latest literature, it is essential to remember the shackles in which the entire writing profession of Russia now labors. Lengthy articles, both in the official Pravda and Izvestia openly discuss the methods of government and Communist Party control of literature. The magazines' critical departments, ironically enough, must concern themselves with obligatory contempt for pre-revolutionary literature, greatly exaggerate its Soviet-time merits and enter into lengthy discussions and explanations of literary nonentities.

"Bedny, the Government's poet-laureate, who supplies parodies of the Gospels and political pamphlets in what Miss Varnack terms "easy verse," and a style appealing to the crudest taste, is called a classic. Knut Hamsun is "outclassed" by a certain unknown author.

80 Per Cent Are Peasants

"The essence of the best of Russia's latest literature," says Miss Varneck, "lies in the plain, statistical fact that 80 per cent of the Russian people are peasants, mostly poor and fundamentally alien to any of the gorgeous superstructures imposed upon them by intellectuals pre-revolutionary and now Bolshevist. Our greatest writers all realized this. Yet, inevitably, the whole of our literature somehow between lines expressed the conviction of the intellectual classes that they are the imponderably all-important thing.

"The break in the tradition has unquestionably come. The new literature is abundant; the amount of paper used up in the interests of the dictatorship of the proletariat, class hatred and world revolution is vast. But whatever has in it the breath and color of life, whatever pulsates with unmistakable truth, is invariably and entirely based on peasant life.

"Leonid Lenov's 'Barsuki' is the most brilliant example of this fact. It is an epic of two out-of-the-way villages where a local feud and the perennial circle of the soil-toiler's needs and anxieties constitute the entire content of life. We see the peasant's conservatism, obstinacy and cunning, his distrust of intellectuals, officials and strangers—the result of his history; we see his own stubborn logic of labor and soil. An official Government speaker has arrived. The occasion is not particularly resented as long as the orators keep to subjects amusing or indifferent.

Deserters Mentioned

"The audience even begins to be swayed to the opinion that it is in their own interests to support the factory workers and the Red Army when, unfortunately, the speaker touches upon the Red Army deserters who hide in the wood nearby. A few harsh words about these dear, though delinquent sons of theirs, brings a half-suppressed storm of protest, and the hearers disperse.

"Lidia Seifullina, author of "Virinea," and some shorter novels, in the best of her works, also writes of village life. The language of her people is often as crude and rough as their lives, and the author's own language sounds abrupt to many who have been brought up on Turgeneff's sweet prose and have accepted Gorki's departures as the limit of acceptable roughness. No metaphors, no nice hypocrisy, no art of words, no concern about beauty. But beauty takes care of itself; and immense gratification comes from seeing once more that an author who borrows his language from the Russian village draws from a spring always inexhaustible. It is enough to remember, alongside of this, the language of Soviet Russia's daily press, pitifully polluted with unnecessary barbarisms and conspicuously scanty, to feel that only at the price of breaking with many precious literary traditions and coming back to the primeval source, can the Russian language live and flourish and develop.

Bows to Soviets

"The focus of Seifullina's attention is the Russian peasant woman whose lot, indeed, demands emancipation. Virinea emancipated herself as best she understood. To be sure Seifullina bows many times to the necessity of rendering to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's. She carefully dots her i's and crosses her t's to let us understand that the Soviet Government is the best that ever was. But her great talent outweighs, and outshines it all. An eternal, all-powerful undercurrent governs the pen of this woman.

"The synthesis of the people who feed the country and supply the bulk of its army and of the intellectuals who see in themselves the salt of the earth is still lacking in literature as it is in the life of the new Russia. But the sparkling vigor in much of the new literature of Russia makes one hope the other qualities are coming.

"The question is how, and how soon," concluded Miss Varneck, well knowing that she voiced the question many are asking who share her implied conviction that whatever the time and the manner, the new literature of Russia will incontrovertibly be of the people, the great peasant legion, impossible to deny or to subdue for long by oppression.

BOY SCOUT CAMP OFFICIALS TO MEET

New England Committee Has Charge of 47 Major Camps

Officials who are in charge of the Boy Scout camps in New England are planning to hold their summer meeting on July 30, at Camp Yawgoog, maintained by the Greater Providence (R. I.), Council, at Hopkinton, R. I. This camp is one of the largest in the United States, with a high reputation for its efficiency, covering 130 acres, and accommodating annually approximately 1500 Boy Scouts. The members of the New England Boy Scout camping committee, on June 30, will gather at the camp, formally inspect its many features, witness demonstrations of the work performed there, and hold their semi-annual meeting at which the camping situation throughout New England will be discussed and plans made for the future.

Robert S. Hale of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company is head of this committee, as New England Boy Scout camping director, and regional representative on the national committee. Other members include Gray Stevens of Braintree, camping commissioner for the Old Colony Boy Scout Council, J. R. Coolidge 3d, a member of the Boston Boy Scout Council; Prof. Fred W. Marvel of Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Henry R. Buck, camping committee man for the Hartford, Conn., council; Fred Shontell, secretary of the Manchester, N. H., scout organization, and, ex-officio, as associate members, the camping commissioners of the other 47 organized councils in New England.

This New England committee has the charge of 47 major camps and several hundred smaller ones, at which last summer more than 21,000 Boy Scouts carried on their scout work. Seven camps have been added to the list this summer, and it is the biggest activity in the Boy Scout movement. In addition to the above members of the committee, those attending the meeting from Boston will include Dudley H. Dorr, chairman of the New England Boy Scout committee, and Fred Janvrin, a member of the Boston Council Loon Pond committee. George D. Pratt, chairman of the National Boy Scout camping committee, and L. L. MacDonald, the national director of camping, are also expected to be present from New York.

BALKAN PEACE PACT HAS WARSAW ORIGIN

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 27—The idea of solving the Balkan problems through a pact guarantee was first conceived and extensively discussed between a Greek delegate, Mr. Maccas, and a French delegate, M. Aulard, two weeks ago in Warsaw during a conference of associations for the League held there, it was explained by the Foreign Minister on Saturday.

Serbia, not being represented at the conference, M. Aulard failed to come in touch with the Serbian dispositions, but discussed the matter at length with the Rumanian delegate, Mr. Djuvara, who acquiesced, asserting that Rumania presented a convenient ground for it, which is evidenced by the Saturday reports from Bucharest that a sincere desire is expressed to conclude with Greece a treaty of arbitration at the earliest possible date.

Ministers of the great powers visited Mr. Rendis on Friday and questioned the latest developments of his proposition, which indicates that they take a keen interest in the question.

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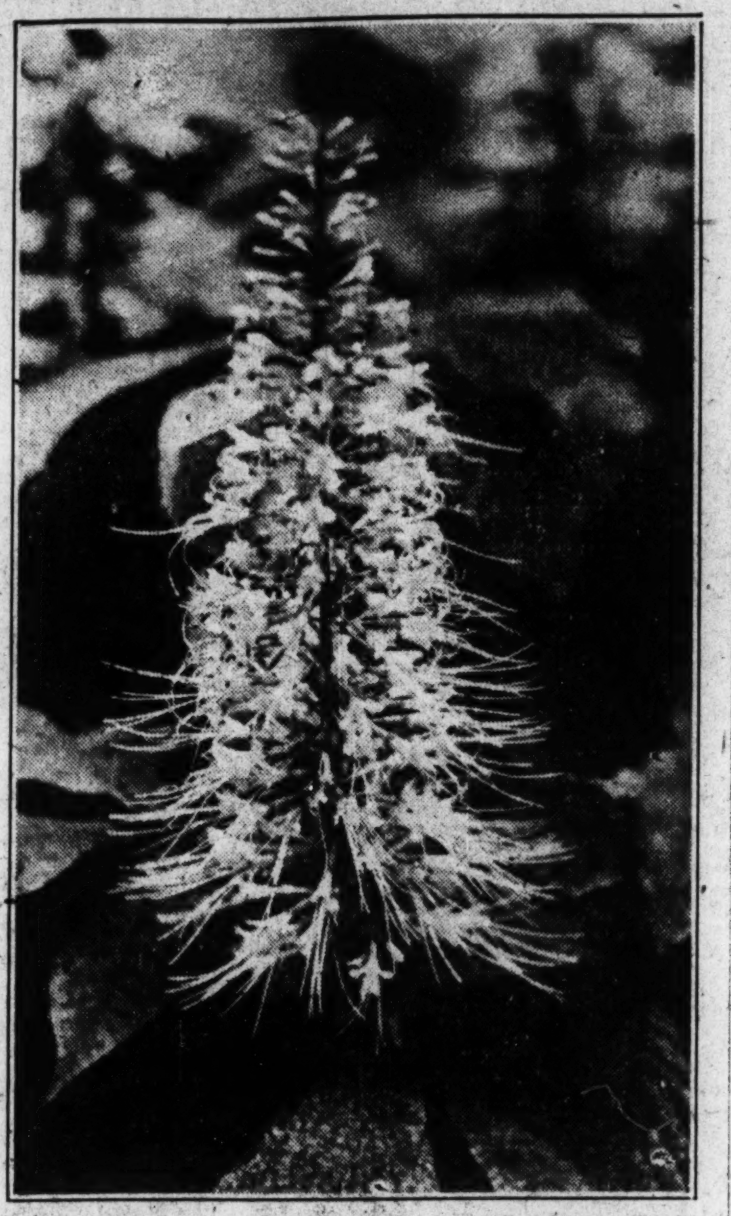

Dwarf or Summer Flowering Buckeye, One of the Varieties of Summer Flowering Trees Which Are Attracting Much Attention at the Arnold Arboretum

Approach of the Harvest Season Finds County Fairs 'Brushing Up'

Twenty-Seven Associations in Massachusetts Are Preparing for Annual Exhibitions—Attendance Last Year Ran Over 1,000,000

Summer time is fair time. That many people know. What perhaps many do not know is the steadily mounting annual expenditure by the various state agricultural associations in order to make extensive improvements in fair grounds for the convenience of exhibitors and patrons. Last summer more than 1,000,000 people attended fairs in Massachusetts. This summer there are numerous indications of interest in the 27 fairs to be held in Massachusetts between Aug. 19 and Oct. 12. One is the expenditure of close to $300,000 on improvements at one fair ground. The other is the equally eloquent indication that lies in the fact that members of the Barre fair management have each bought a can of paint to be laid on by them as far as it will go in rejuvenating old buildings.

New England has never stood alone in the holding of impressive fairs. The middle west fairs have rolled up their own record and the south is not without great fairs to which people journey from all over the country. The county fair is an ancient institution and there are few counties throughout the United States that do not pride themselves on their annual gatherings, with "harvest home" celebrations similar to those of an older day and with producers of vegetables, fruits and dairy materials, possessors of fine horses, cattle, sheep and poultry entering into friendly rivalry to determine who has excelled in his chosen undertaking.

Peculiarities of soil or climate contribute to the effort to perfect a particular fruit or a variety of grain. The fairs of Barnstable and Nantucket will show, for instance, an approximate similarity of exhibits while the fairs of northern Massachusetts and the far western corners of the State, in the apple country, will concentrate on an entirely different note. Perhaps, too, some youthful, hitherto unproclaimed Burbank, dwelling quietly in a sheltered valley, has busied himself with apple culture and emerges suddenly to surprise seasoned growers with the size and flavor of a mysterious "new" apple. Or possibly some unassuming farmer's boy has discovered a new secret with respect to dealing profitably with bees. Some housewife, versed in the arts of the dairy, may renew her friendly competition with her neighbor for the cottage cheese prize. Children bring their model bird houses and are willing to impart instructions to other children.

Motors have conspicuously changed the fair scene but that is an inevitable mark of the day, just as are shining new farm machinery and household utensils the like of which grandmother, to whom fairs were as much a part of the year's work as any of the other time-honored customs, never dreamed. The fair's original quality, a capacity for education, has not been dimmed, but rather enhanced with the broadening field. The county fair is a school and those who attend, whether through curiosity or a simple desire to learn processes and facts that will be of help to them in their own work, cannot fail to receive the impress of this institution which has, for decades, laid its cumulative impress upon the home life of America.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON ON VISIT TO GENEVA

By Special Cable

GENEVA, July 27—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the former President, who recently paid a brief visit incognito to the secretariat of the League at Geneva, en route to Italy, has now made arrangements to spend the month of September here in order to follow the proceedings of the Sixth Assembly of the League. She has rented a handsome villa close to the secretariat known as the Villa Bartholoni, where she intends to live quietly with her friends, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Baruch, and she states she will do very little entertaining.

It is expected that the new Assembly Hall of the League will be built where the Villa Bartholoni now stands.

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Midsummer Flowering Trees in Full Array at Arboretum

Rare Varieties From China and Japan Shed Their Brilliance After Others Have Had Their Day—Blossoms of Exquisite Beauty

Attention is being called by the Arnold Arboretum to trees which flower in summer. Most trees, like most shrubs, produce their blooms in spring. But a few kinds do not blossom until midsummer, or even later. One of the most interesting of these late blooming trees is Sophora japonica, the common name of which is Japanese Pagoda Tree.

As a matter of fact, it is not a Japanese tree at all, in spite of its name, having been introduced from China. The Japanese people have grown it for more than 1000 years, however, and it has been planted very freely around the pagodas in the temple yards.

The flowers of this unusual tree are white, pea-shaped, and produced in narrow, erect clusters. They usually come very late in July and sometimes last into August. The trees in the Arboretum are not, of course, nearly so large as those found in China and Japan. According to E. H. Wilson, the assistant director, many of the trees which have been planted in the squares of Peking look in the distance like great oak trees. The Arboretum collection includes a weeping form which pleases many persons, although curiously enough it almost never flowers.

Another impressive summer-flowering tree is Acanthopanax ricinifolium, which comes from the forests of northern Japan and Korea, where it often grows 70 or 80 feet high, with a massive trunk and great wide-spreading branches, armed like the stems of young trees with many stout prickles. This tree belongs to the same family as the Hercules Club. The white flowers are produced in compact clusters, often from 12 to 18 inches across. This tree has a tropical appearance which makes it very unusual in this climate. It is perfectly hardly here, however, a specimen in the Arboretum having been growing for 30 years.

The Hercules Club is the American cousin of the Japanese tree. Its proper name is Aralia spinosa, and its home is in the southern states although it grows well in the north. It is covered with heavy barbs as big as nails. There is an Asiatic Hercules Club which comes from Siberia, but it is not often seen in this country, not being very hardy.

One of the Buckeyes comes into flower long after the common Horse-chestnuts and the smaller Buckeyes have passed. This tree is called Æsculus parviflora, and is a native of the southern states, being most common in Alabama. It is perfectly hardy in Massachusetts, nevertheless, and makes a good garden plant where an abundance of room can be given it. Curiously enough it grows as wide as it does high. It seldom reaches more than 15 feet above the ground, and sometimes grows into a thicket 20 or 30 feet across. The white flowers are small and slender, but are borne in great clusters which stand erect above the foliage so that they look like so many candles.

Most of the sumachs are low-growing, but there is an Asiatic sumach know as Rhus javanica, which gets to be 20 feet high, with wide-spreading branches. The flowers of this tree, which come in July, are also white and erect, standing well above the leaves. After the flowers have gone, a large quantity of red fruit appears, and as the leaves turn a brilliant scarlet in the autumn, this tree is a beautiful object until late in the season. Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum, believes that this sumach ought to be planted much more frequently in New England gardens.

LORD MILNER'S CREDO APPEARS IN THE TIMES

(Continued from Page 1)

by the parent hive are lost to the state, the states are irreparably weakened. We cannot afford to part with so much of our best blood. We have already parted with much of it to form the nucleus of another wholly separate, though fortunately, friendly state. We cannot suffer a repetition of the process. The time cannot be far distant when this practical aspect of imperial unity will become apparent to everybody. The work of the British imperialists during my lifetime has been to hold the fort, to keep alive sentiments which made against disruption, which delayed it against the time when its insanity became generally apparent.

Their business has been and still is to get over the dangerous interval during which imperialism, which for long appealed only to the far-seeing few, should become the accepted faith of the whole nation. The time was in my young days when the gradual dissolution of the Empire was regarded as inevitable, almost an eventuality. This view is no longer anything like so general, anything like so potent, as it was.

In another 20 years it is a reasonable hope that it may be altogether extinct—that all Britons alike in the motherland or overseas will be imperialists, that it will be the happier fate of those who come after us to create that state which it has been our duty to preserve for them the possibility of creating. What makes this result possible, what makes it, thank God, I believe inevitable, is the shrinkage of the world.

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE GAINS

If any single thing characterizes the current business situation it is that of increasing confidence. The National Bank of Commerce of New York in a summary of current conditions declares that there are better grounds today for continued prosperity ahead than at any time in the last five years.

When 500 People Attend a Furniture Sale in ONE EVENING
It Means Something!
And that's just what happened at Wanamaker's the first night opening of the August Sale.
They began coming at 5 o'clock at the rate of almost two a minute. Between 7:30 and 8 the rate had increased to about four a minute. When the 9 o'clock closing hour came so many people were still in the galleries that we had to postpone the closing until a quarter to 10—and then they didn't want to go.
There was tremendous interest in the furniture. In the savings shown on the price tags. In the Little Budget Home where the budgets are made which bring with them the privilege of extended credit.
Strolling in couples and family groups over the four galleries of furniture, the people enjoyed the great display as they would enjoy an exposition. They got ideas from the many furnished rooms. They asked questions. They learned how to make their own homes better—saving money at the same time. They were delighted to find so much furniture at a fourth, a third and a half less. They appreciated that the 10 per cent reductions were on the staple furniture, which is never reduced except in these sales—and they were glad to make that saving.
Every Wednesday Is Furniture Night
—when the Furniture Galleries are open until 9 o'clock. And because so many people have requested it,
The Restaurant Will Be Open, Too
Make your plans to attend. Arrange to meet in the restaurant for a light, inexpensive supper, which will be quickly served. Give all the time you can to the furniture, for it is the most noteworthy display we have ever made, and prices are lower than they will be again on such variety and completeness for at least another six months.
These night openings are planned for those who, because of business, must do their shopping on Saturday afternoons, but who are now prevented because the Store is closed all day Saturdays.
Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Galleries, New Building
John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

SOLVING OF CHINESE QUESTION HELD VITAL TO PACIFIC'S AMITY

Honolulu Institute Summary Rates Extraterritoriality, Japanese Exclusion and Eastern Industrialization as Leading Issues Demanding International Study

By PAUL HUTCHINSON
Managing Editor of the Christian Century

HONOLULU, T. H., July 16 (By Mail)—Now that the first session of the Institute of Pacific Relations has come to a close, it is in order to take stock of the situation brought to light by its discussions. For two weeks more than 100 persons gathered from China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, the Philippines, Canada, Hawaii and the United States, have been studying the issues which are acting as irritants in this great area. Few solutions for these issues have been suggested. The main contribution of this first session has been to bring these matters fairly out into the light.

What are the questions which demand most attention if peace is to be preserved in the Pacific? If all the differences that came before the institute were to be catalogued, a list would result too long for the limits of any single article. It is possible, however, to set down within a brief space the major problems which absorb the thinking of the members of the institute as they return to their homelands from this Honolulu meeting. There are some issues that will hardly become critical for years, but there are others which stand as a barrier to international understanding and good will at the present moment.

Treaties Called Unequal

First among these must be placed the situation in China caused by the presence of what the Chinese call the unequal treaties. There are a good many of these, but the treaties on which Chinese dissatisfaction is mainly concentrated are those taking from China the right to control her own tariffs and conferring on foreigners resident within her borders rights of extraterritoriality. While these treaties remain in force it is clear that a China moved by a new nationalism will not be content. And the unrest of so vast a land as China is bound to trouble the whole Pacific basin.

The foreign point of view on the Chinese treaties is that they were necessary to insure the safety of foreign trade and traders, and that the conditions which required their original formation have not yet entirely disappeared. This is claimed especially in the case of extraterritoriality, where the Chinese are said not to have developed a judicial system under which the foreigner can be assured a fair trial. There is less disposition to uphold the abstract justice of the tariff treaties, but, where unanimous action by 12 nations is required, the difficulty of obtaining a quick amendment of the present situation is recognized.

Chinese Explain Attitude

The Chinese regard the whole matter, not on the basis of abstract right, but of their national situation. Both extraterritoriality and foreign tariff control they hold to be causes of the present chaos within their country, and when foreigners say, "Put your house in order and we will surrender the privileges granted by these treaties," the Chinese reply, "We cannot put our house in order while we are controlled and checked by these treaties." On the moral side, also, the Chinese are pressing for action. They assert there is no moral justification for the tariff treaties, and almost none for those conferring extraterritoriality. Since the foreign powers extracted these under duress, they hold that the moral responsibility for their abrogation rests on the foreigners.

A whole range of minor issues grow out of these two major ones. These cannot be mentioned here. The Institute adjourned without taking action on these, or any other questions. But it seems likely that China will receive satisfaction in the matter of extraterritoriality before she does in that of tariff control. The latter case may be much simpler from a moral point of view. But the former is obtaining attention because of the outbreaks in China, which trace back, in large measure, to this cause, and because the position of Russia and Germany together with eight other nations, gives them, now that they have surrendered extraterritorial rights for their nationals, a sentimental advantage in Chinese markets which the other competitors for those markets feel bound to meet.

Question of Migration

The second outstanding issue which the Institute met is that of migration. Practically, this can be narrowed down to Japanese resentment at the manner in which the United States enacted its present immigration law. All sorts of attempts were made to explain this action, and the Japanese were assured again and again that, now that the law was in force, it would lessen the tension between the two countries and would improve the position of Japanese already on the Pacific coast. American members from California did not hesitate, however, to warn the Japanese that any continuation of the agitation for a change in the law would lead to renewed anti-Japanese feeling.

Despite this, the Japanese went away from the Honolulu gathering in precisely the same state of thought in which they came. In their view there is just one immediate point at issue between them and America, but that is a point which so deeply concerns their racial self-respect that they dare not let it drop. They were still bringing up this point when the last sessions met. It is clear that they do not regard the American law as a closed issue, and that they will not be content while the United States tries to treat it as such.

Growth of Industrialism

The unsolved problem faced at Honolulu was that of the industrialization of the Far East. Institute members were overwhelmed by the evidence as to the rapid growth of the western factory system in the lands where the labor supply is abundant. It was clearly shown that this new development, as it is to be found in India, has already deeply affected the industrial situation in England, and it is equally clear that the industrialization of the rest of the Orient will affect the other nations in the west before another decade has passed.

With this new factory industry there has now come a labor union movement, following lines almost identical with those of the craft unions of the Occident. This is particularly true in China and Japan. The conspicuous difference is the degree to which this labor union movement in the East is allied with and led by the students. Various proposals were placed before the Institute for the development of the industries of China and Japan in such a manner as to avoid the pitfalls into which Western industry has fallen.

There was little evidence presented to the institute, however, that the experience of the West will count for much in protecting this industry of the East. Apparently, capital will be as grasping as it can until called to book by an organized labor, after which there will come the familiar industrial struggle, with what outcome it is too early to predict.

Among Lesser Issues

These three issues—the unequal treaties in China, the manner of excluding Japanese from the United States, and the industrialization of the Far East—stand out as the most important and pressing international concerns in the Pacific Basin today. Other problems of lesser importance occupied the attention of certain sessions of the Institute.

Among these might be mentioned the independence of the Philippines; the situation in Korea; the "White Australia" policy in the Antipodes; American and British naval policy; the political relations of foreign missionaries. As in the case of the other questions, there was no unanimity of opinion on any of these. It was admitted, however, that all of them contained differences that might, in the future, disturb the whole area of the Pacific.

Underneath every specific issue which was discussed at Honolulu lurked the racial issue. This came to the front most frequently in discussions between American and Japanese members, but it was present always. There is no getting away from the fact that so long as the control of seven-eighths of the arable land surface of the globe is held by whites, who at the same time act on what seems to other races an assumption of racial superiority, the other races will not be content.

At Honolulu the white members of the Institute tried to disclaim any thought of racial superiority. But the insistence on a species of racial differences which makes the man of another color unfit for social intercourse raises a color bar just as exasperating to Chinese, Japanese and others as a straight-out claim of racial superiority would be.

Exclusion Act Debated

This racial issue probably came before the Institute of Pacific Relations most dramatically on the morning when Chester W. Rowell, California, spoke in the general forum on immigration policies. Mr. Rowell supported the exclusion of Orientals from the United States on the basis that the white and yellow races can never amalgamate, and that, to introduce a race under this handicap leads inevitably to the establishment of a caste system. He instanced the position of the Negro in the United States as proof of his contention.

"What we have conferred on the Negroes," said Mr. Rowell, "hardly repays them for the caste we have placed on them. If the Orientals came in, we could not give them a culture, a civilization, for they already have that. All we could give them would be prosperity, which would be a poor exchange for the caste based upon a popular belief in racial differentness that would be sure to develop. And the only way a caste system can work is by one race submitting to the other."

Mr. Rowell maintained that the first effect of such a caste stigma placed on Orientals would be the cutting of all racial contacts. Such contacts are possible so long as only a comparatively few Orientals are in the United States, but if large numbers should come, these contacts would become as rare as they now are between whites and Negroes. For the sake of preserving what intercourse between East and West now exists, Mr. Rowell therefore favored the policy of Oriental exclusion.

Mr. Tsurumi's Question

The dismay with which the Oriental members of the institute listened to this as an expression of the American racial viewpoint was apparent. Yusuke Tsurumi, who was one of the leading speakers at the Williamstown Institute last summer, brought the difference to a focus.

"Is this present American psychology which you have described permanent or temporary?" he demanded.

"It will last for at least this generation and the next," said Mr. Rowell.

"Is this aversion to other races a peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon, or is it true in the case of all the white races?" Mr. Tsurumi persisted.

"I can only speak with certainty of the Anglo-Saxons," Mr. Rowell replied, "but I suspect it is true of all."

Then came the final demand.

"Can I quote you?"

Basis of America's Action

"Anywhere," said Mr. Rowell. And it is certain that there will be large groups of Japanese and Chinese who will hear this year that America shuts her doors in the face of the Oriental in order to be saved from debasing him.

Future sessions of the Institute of Pacific Relations are planned to meet at intervals of two years. Between these sessions, a permanent secretariat is to function. It is to be hoped that this secretariat may develop into a fact-finding body, in order that the general meetings of the institute may have a more sure foundation of information on which to base their work than did the initial session of 1925.

If this does become the line of development there is no reason why this institute may not become an agency for the formation of a wiser public opinion in every land bordering the Pacific.

AMERICAN FLAGSHIP VISITS FREE STATE

DUBLIN, July 27 (AP)—The United States cruiser Pittsburgh, flagship of the American fleet in European waters, arrived at Kingstown yesterday on a 10-day visit to the Irish Free State. After the visit is ended the Pittsburgh will go to Belfast and then to Glasgow. One-third of the crew of the Pittsburgh is Irish or of Irish extraction.

Vice-Admiral Philip Andrews, who arrived in Kingstown in advance of his flagship, visited the vessel today and was received by Captain Taylor Evans and the officers. During the afternoon many sailors from the Pittsburgh visited Dublin.

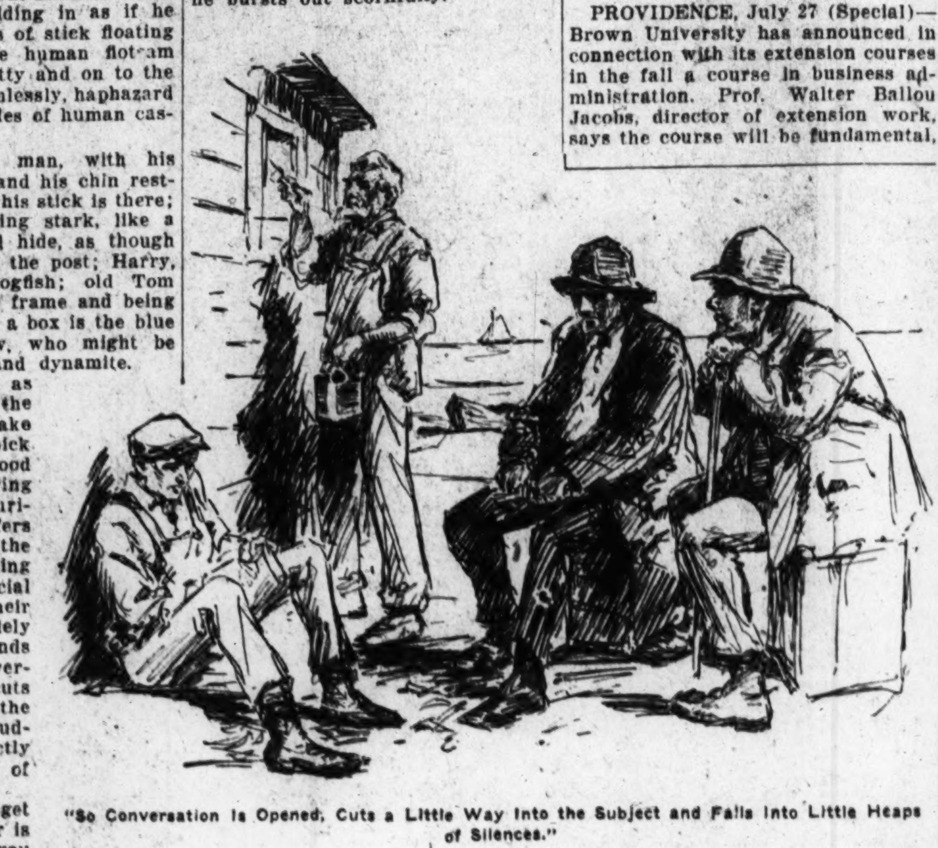
Provincetown

JOHN, the young, long-haired boat builder who might be making barges for an Arthurian legend, is painting a rowing boat white and with a line of green to it, like Provincetown. White sharp churches, solid, sycamores gathering and holding the light in the higher branches, gray wrack of shanties, huts and wharf houses, thin frame cottages—Provincetown is like a hawthorn hedge, green and white with gnarled jetties crawling like roots into the sea.

Gossipers are sidling, ambling, advancing, backing, swivelling into the wharf by the boat builders' shed. No one comes striding in as if he meant it. Like bits of stick floating in the harbor, the human flotsam washes into the jetty and on to the short sand flats aimlessly, haphazard with the vagant tides of human casualness.

The red, puffy man, with his waistcoat undone and his chin resting on the knob of his stick is there; the thin man sitting stark, like a piece of dry-salted hide, as though he were hooked to the post; Harry, who is like a dogfish; old Tom painting a window frame and being taunted by all. On a box is the blue and orange fellow, who might be made of leather and dynamite.

As mysteriously as they washed onto the wharf, they all take out their knives, pick up smoth bits of wood and begin paring them slowly, luxuriously, the pale wafers dropping to the ground and forming a tender, sacrificial pile, between their feet, stuck widely apart like the hands of clocks. So conversation is opened, cuts a little way into the subject and falls suddenly and perfectly into little heaps of silences.



"So Conversation Is Opened, Cuts a Little Way Into the Subject and Falls Into Little Heaps of Silences."

How do you get into Boston Harbor is the question. Do you back in or do you sail right in? Dry-salted hide says you back in. Puffy man says it depends on the hours. Window painter says it dosen't matter, and stumpy blue and orange fellow made of leather explodes half his dynamite and says he never heard such nonsense, and gives a violent account of how to sail from Provincetown to Boston. John, hair molded and set like a swan's plumage, is lying at the bottom of the boat with the paint pot on his stomach.

Conversational Monopoly

The tide has sunk right away and the bony legs of the jetties stand with their ankles out of water, lank, weedy, ridiculous legs cooling on the bald floor of the harbor. The blue and orange man has seized the conversation by the scruff of its neck and has silenced every one. He is still denouncing those who think they can navigate a boat and can't. The puffy man has tried a few interruptions about the Boston Light and the buoys beyond the harbor, but the orange and blue fellow merely picks up another piece of wood and turns his back on him.

I go away and sit in the stern of the boat and talk to a Portuguese. We discuss Spain.

"I used to take cargoes of sardines from Lisbon round to Huelva up the Guadalquivir, fifteen years ago. I lived in La Linea and Gibraltar, where my father worked in the docks. If only I could get back to La Linea or Huelva or Portugal!

"One is poor but happy there. The sun and the heat! My father and mother and sisters are in Lisbon now and for fifteen years I know nothing of them. If ever I have enough money I will go back to Portugal."

But They Come Back

"That'll never be," says another Portuguese, a younger man born on the Cape. "He spends it all here. He's never had so much money in his life. Some fellers go back though. Three men and two women took a 60 foot vessel last July and sailed to Lisbon, and next year they'll be coming back."

"You know Huelva and Málaga? Yes?" breaks in the older man. "White houses, sun. Muchacha—girl," he says gallantly in broken Spanish. He smiles and smiles till he nearly cries.

Back I go to the wharf to find the blue and orange fellow alone. I am determined to find out about him. He is still paring wood.

"That's a fine job you have there," I say jauntily.

"Eh?"

"A fine job, that,"—a bit lamely.

"Umph!"

Deep, tideless silence. Better try again.

"What time do the boats go out?"

"Morning."

Silence.

"Ten o'clock?"—feeling my way.

"What! What!! Ten o'clock! What d'you mean, 10 o'clock. They're out at 3 and back by 7! Ten o'clock!" he bursts out scornfully.

I recover in the silence. Then again:—

"What sort of a boat have you got?"

"Sixty-five foot."

I, jauntily and confidently, humoring the man:—

"Three tons, eh?"

Answered in Scorn

"What! Three tons? How can it be three tons? How? Tell, me, sir, how can a 65 boat be three tons? What d'you mean, you don't know! Three tons! Twenty-seven tons!" he thunders, as though personally insulted. I feel the 27 tons of his disdain and indignation on me.

No good assuming even the wetness of the sea with this man. My next attempt is cautious:

"Ever go after swordfish?"

"Been catching 'em every fall for 20 years. Harpoon' em."

"Indeed. That must be tricky business," I say, subtly flattering his skill. I thought I was subtle.

"Tricky? What d'you mean, tricky? Not a bit tricky!"—working himself up—"I've caught as many as 60 or 70 in a day, the big ones weighings up to 500 pounds. So how can it be tricky? How can it, I say!" he roars at me. He gets up, puts his knife in his pocket and kicks the sacrificial heap of shavings into the air and turns on me:

"Easy as that, see!" he explodes like dynamite, and roars off the wharf.

V. S. P.

ELECTRICITY COST CUT IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Cost of electricity to commercial and residential consumers has been reduced one-half cent per kilowatt hour, the new price to take effect Sept. 1, according to an announcement made by the directors of the Worcester Electric Light Company. The reduction lowers the net rate from 7½ to 7 cents a kilowatt hour.

At the new rate the company will be supplying its consumers with electricity at the lowest rate of any New England power plants, with the exception of those which are municipally owned. Consumers will save about $110 a year under the new price, R. W. Rollins, vice-president of the company estimated. The reduction was made possible through a progressive growth of consumption, an increased efficiency of production, and a lower fuel rate, company officials announced.

BROWN PLANS TRADE EXTENSION COURSES

PROVIDENCE, July 27 (Special)—Brown University has announced in connection with its extension courses in the fall a course in business administration. Prof. Walter Ballou Jacobs, director of extension work, says the course will be fundamental, avoiding specialized lines, but will be more complete than anything yet undertaken by the university in this line of extension courses.

There will be 11 subjects, accounting, investments, corporation finance, statistics, business cycles, insurance, English composition, marketing, money and banking, economic theory and business law. Thirty points will be given or the equivalent for a year's college work. The student by attendance three nights a week may qualify for certificate in 2½ years.

BRITISH ROTARIANS HERE

Nine officers of the British Rotary organization, who arrived at Boston on the Cunard liner Samaria yesterday, are spending today and tomorrow at Swampscott. They plan to leave tomorrow night on their way to Chicago to attend the council of Rotary International. A. H. Marchant, chairman of the reception committee of the Boston club, headed the delegation which met the visitors at the dock.

ALDEN KINDRED TO MEET

The Alden Kindred of America, an association of descendants of John and Prisiclla Alden, will hold its annual meeting in Duxbury Wednesday. A large tent will be erected near the John Alden house, which will be open without charge to those attending the meeting. Speakers will include Joseph Belcher of Randolph, president of the organization, and the Rev. Houghton Page of Hingham.

WM. J. BRYAN HAS PASSED ON

Thrice Defeated for Presidency—Fought for Prohibition, Against Darwinism

DAYTON, Tenn., July 27 (Special)—William Jennings Bryan passed on here yesterday at the home of Richard Rogers where he and Mrs. Bryan were guests.

Virtually dominant in the Democratic Party for nearly 16 years, Mr. Bryan was three times nominated and defeated for the Presidency.

The first nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on July 10, 1896, has since been characterized as one of the "miracles" of American politics. The "cross of gold" speech by Mr. Bryan, which has been quoted oftener, perhaps, than any other of his words, and which made him a rival of William McKinley for the Presidency—came at the close of a debate on the floor of the convention in advocacy of a free silver plank.

The convention was stampeded for Bryan, but he was defeated. In 1900, when again nominated for the presidency, he made "anti-imperialism" the paramount issue, but refused to omit an explicit party declaration in favor of free coinage of silver in the party platform. This time he was defeated with a popular vote of 6,358,133 to 7,207,923.

In 1908 Mr. Bryan was again named as the Democratic standard bearer. The campaign was waged on the principal issue of opposition to "trusts," and for a third time the Democratic nominee suffered defeat, polling 6,409,104 votes to Taft's 7,678,908.

A few months before the time for the 1912 Democratic convention, Mr. Bryan publicly announced he would not be a candidate, declaring he was "ready to enter upon a campaign in behalf of a true Democrat with even more vigor than that with which I have fought at any time on my own behalf." And the mantle of Bryan was cast on Woodrow Wilson, who was elected, Mr. Bryan becoming his Secretary of State.

When he entered the Cabinet, Mr. Bryan astonished Washington by announcing that grape-juice would be substituted for alcoholic beverages whenever the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan entertained the members of the diplomatic corps. Indeed, Mr. Bryan in his long advocacy of teetotalism was credited by many with having done more than any other American outside of the Prohibition Party to force the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution making the United States a "dry" nation.

An avowed opponent of the Darwin theory of evolution, Mr. Bryan made many addresses on the subject, closing his memorable career with a victory in the celebrated Scopes case in Tennessee.

NEW CEMENT BRIDGES FOR BERKSHIRE ROADS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Main highways through the Berkshire Hills are to be improved by the building of a number of cement bridges. One of these will be built in Lee at a cost of $55,949, in connection with a new stretch of concrete road from Lee to Lenox, to be finished about Dec. 1.

A contract soon will be awarded for a bridge in Dalton, to be built on an angle which, with new approaches, will make the highway straighter and safer. Three bridges are to be built in Conway, on a route tributary to Mohawk Trail and all within a space of a half mile. On the Berkshire Trail, in the town of Cummington, four miles of gravel road are about to be rebuilt, with resultant improvement of this attractive route.

HARTFORD ASKS GAS PRICE CUT

Citizens Say They Must Pay 28 Cents and Springfield Only 22

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27 (Special)—Declaring that Hartford is being discriminated against in the matter of gasoline prices, Hollis S. Candee, alderman, with the indorsement of Mayor Norman C. Stevens, announces he will present a resolution in the common council at its next meeting on Aug. 3 calling for an investigation.

According to Alderman Candee's tentative plans, the resolution will provide for the appointment of a committee consisting of two aldermen and three citizens whose duties would be to confer with the eastern managers of the gasoline companies operating in this city to determine the reasons why Hartford must pay several cents more for gasoline than neighboring cities, and to try to obtain for the city "the same or a lower rate than the surrounding territory."

The price of gasoline in Hartford was emphasized by a report from Springfield stating that the price there had been reduced from 25 to 22 cents. Dr. Alvin H. Hunt, president of the Automobile Club of Hartford, declares the 28-cent price which prevails in Hartford is unwarranted, inasmuch as gasoline comes to Hartford by water and is reshipped to Springfield. The Hartford price, he points out, should be even lower than the Springfield price. Three years ago, he says, the Automobile Club threatened to install gasoline tanks and sell to its members, and the threat forced a drop of 2 cents.

Managers for the gasoline companies refer all questions to the New York offices. This is the same obstacle which an investigating committee of the Legislature encountered recently when it attempted to investigate the state gasoline situation. Lacking authority to go to New York or to summon the executives of the companies to Connecticut, the committee was forced to abandon its work.

Two cents of the Hartford price is accounted for by the new state tax.

REALTORS' OUTING POSTPONED

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange annual outing, scheduled for today at the Wollaston Golf Club, has been postponed until next Monday.

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Reliable Shoes
Priced Moderately
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Trunks, Bags, Suitcases
One of the most complete lines of HOSIERY in the State to be found in our Hosiery Department at lowest prices.
N. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad, Richmond, Va.

Merchandise of Undisputed Quality at
MODERATE PRICES
Thalhimer Brothers
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
Richmond, Va.

No visit to Richmond is complete without a little journey through
Miller & Rhoads
The "Shopping Center" of Virginia and nearby states

THE KAUFMAN STORE
Ready to Wear and Dry Goods
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THE Kahn's QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

Mano Swartz
225 N. Howard Street, Baltimore
FURRIERS SINCE 1889
AUGUST FUR SALE
Never have we offered such values

E. A. SCHAFER
547 Lexington Market, Baltimore
LAMB AND VEAL
Daily in Attendance

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Facsimile copies of letters, contracts, legal documents, advertising layouts, pages from books, drawings, tracings, blue prints, enlarged, reduced or original size.
Baltimore Photo-Print Co.
Plaza 6804 Hearst Tower Building
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A. Holt, Inc.
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Only One Store. Phone Vernon 0812
Confectioners, Caterers, Fancy Pastries, Wedding Cakes, Fancy Creams a Specialty.

ASSOCIATED with many of Baltimore's manufacturers and merchants in the successful conduct of their business.
4% on Savings
NATIONAL UNION BANK of Maryland AT BALTIMORE
PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH, President

Cleaning Dyeing
"Highest Grade Work"
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LOUIS KATTEN, Propr.
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411 W. Saratoga St. 810-816 W. Saratoga St.
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INTERIOR DECORATING
Paper Hanging and Painting
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Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
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DRY GOODS
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Velvet Is Prominent
On Midsummer Hats
For Sports & Dress Wear, Many Novelty Trimmed Motifs
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COAL MORGAN DOMESTIC
Special Bituminous $11.25 Per Ton
EMERSON & MORGAN
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QUALITY WYMAN SHOES
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
—and in no one instance is the price of Wyman shoes higher than that which you pay for just average shoes.
19 Lexington Street
WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE JAMES R. ARMIGER COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
310 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

McPherson's
SHIRT MAKERS
BALTIMORE
11 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
English Foulard Neckwear
$1.50 each
Mail Orders Filled

O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE
The August Sales
begin Monday, August Third
in
FURS
Fur-Trimmed Coats
for Women, Misses, Juniors and Girls
Blankets
—offering great economies in each

The Specialty Shop of Authentic Modes
BONWIT LENNON & Co.
220 NORTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE
A SALE *of*
Radium Silk Princess Slips
Formerly 5.90
3.95
Silk Lined to Hip
In Flesh, White, Peach, Red, Rust, Tan, Jade, Poudre Blue, Navy, Green and Black.

Boston's Pushcart Library Brings New Desire for Books

Many Residents of South End, Not Knowing Ways of America, Grasp Opportunity for Reading Offered Free for the Asking

Five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and the doors of Lincoln House on Emerald Street swing wide and a maroon-colored pushcart, piled high with books, is trundled down the high stone steps to the midst of an expectant throng. Thus, Boston's pushcart library begins its tour down Emerald Street into Castle, Motte and Lovering Streets to the sidewalk market on Harrison Avenue distributing its burden of romance and lives of great men from door to door and hand to hand until it returns to Lincoln House at 7 p. m., there to remain until 5 p. m. on the following Tuesday.

In its wake it leaves a trail of enjoyment; men and women who had not held a book in their hands in years pore over printed pages which transport them from the dullness of routine in city tenements to bright circumstances of afct or fiction. Women busy with household tasks or too shy to go to a public library; men who have no desire to trudge to a reading room after the day's work, are deep in books which they devour as hungrily as they eat their food after being for hours without it. Homes are transformed and vision broadened. Miss Grace T. Wills of Lincoln House, Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branch libraries, and Miss Marion C. Kingman, supervisor of the Tyler Street Branch Library, hope that in time there will develop from their little cart, a reading public of discriminating taste with a consequent improvement among the children with whom the advent of the patrol wagon is one of the most exciting events of a day.

When this novel library van started out on its second tour yesterday it found expectant groups awaiting it on door steps. Heads were out of windows watching for its coming, and men thronged about the little cart eagerly signing cards that would give them the privilege of books.

Fiction and tales of adventure or mystery, and biography, were mostly in demand, civics coming second with an occasional call for philosophy or one of the physical sciences. Books in Yiddish, Greek and Italian, were reached for as old friends who had long been absent.

"Why read? the cart challenged the South End public by means of a placard, as it slowly wended its way along the streets or stopped for distributing. Directly below the printed words was the injunction, "Take a book and find the answer." On the other end was, "Come and Look, then Take a Book." Their appeal seemed to be as popular as a cross-word puzzle.

The idea, Miss Guerrier explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is to take the library into an area that it has not penetrated before. For one reason or another, perhaps because they are new to the ways of their adopted country, many residents of the South End have never been made properly acquainted with books. They do not realize the treasures that are to be had at the library for the asking.

The pushcart library is a branch of the Tyler Street Library in the South End and both are under the direction of the Boston Public Library. The idea originated with Miss Wills, of Lincoln House. If it were possible to adopt the methods of venders of vegetables and fish, taking the books to the very doors of possible patrons, many might be induced to read who otherwise would not, she resumed. The pushcart library, therefore, came into being, and a bell was one of its chief adjuncts. It figured conspicuously on the first day as a means of attracting attention, but it was silent on the second. Nobody needed it.

Miss Guerrier said that the library's plan is to handle the district as many villages are handled throughout the State. Communities that have no libraries of their own are served in many instances by county or large town libraries, who tour them regularly with automobile loads of books. Miss Guerrier points out that an automobile would make it possible to serve a larger territory with a larger collection of books and would be a real civic service.

The traveling library, she said, is not for children. It is exclusively for grown-ups. The children can come to Tyler Street. The library officials want to get them into the habit of coming so that in later years they will not need a pushcart library. In the meantime, and perhaps always, there will be some for whom the pushcart will be needed, and it should be extended to other parts of the city, Miss Guerrier says.

Pushcart Library Wins Popularity

Miss Marion C. Kingman, Librarian of Boston's New Pushcart Library, Is Shown Making Out an Application Card for a Subscriber in the South End. Hundreds of Residents, New to the Ways of America, Are Being Reached.

TEACHING WAGE EQUITY FAVORED

Movement to Rate Primary Work With That in High Schools Is Gaining

Adoption of the same salary scale for all teachers in the grades and high schools is being recognized and adopted by towns in Massachusetts on the ground that the work of the teacher in grade one is as important as that of the teacher in the high school, the Massahcusets Department of Education states.

This fact has long been recognized by the teachers throughout the country and has been pushed to a successful conclusion in some localities outside of Massachusetts. In Boston the teachers declare it is an issue that is bound to come before the public in the course of a few years but that the public thought is not ready for it at the present time. Boston teachers will, therefore, continue their efforts to obtain adequate salary adjustments along traditional lines of higher salaries for high school teachers and lesser salaries for teachers of the lower grades.

In the meantime there is a steadily growing recognition that it is more important to have the best teachers in the primary grades than in the high schools. This is for two reasons; because little children are more open to influence and direction than older children and it is therefore vitally essential that that influence and direction, both ethical and intellectual, be of the highest order obtainable, and because more children are brought under the influence of the school in the primary grades than reach the high school.

While teachers' salaries are not increasing so rapidly as was the case a few years ago, when the sudden depreciation of the dollar caused a situation that was acute and turned many teachers from the classroom to industry, facts brought out by reports received at headquarters show plainly that salary increases, through revision of schedules, still are under way.

Higher Salaries; Better Service

Not only Boston but many other towns and cities in Massachusetts are adopting salary ratings for their school teachers that means an annual increase in the budgets for salaries for several years to come. These new schedules also mean that the towns or cities in question, some of which have had very poorly paid and therefore very inadequate teachers, now will be able to have trained, experienced teachers, capable of rendering a high type of service in the communities they serve.

In order to encourage further training of teachers in service, many communities give additional increases in salaries, or a bonus, ranging from $50 to $100 to teachers taking professional study courses. More generous provision for the continuance of salary payments during periods of enforced absence has been made by several towns. In Revere 97 per cent of the teaching force was enrolled in professional courses in 1924.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE FOR METERS MAY COST CHICAGO $8,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27 (Special)—Failure of the City Council to pass an ordinance compelling use of water meters is causing speculation here as to the next step of the Secretary of War regarding the permit authorizing Chicago to withdraw 8500 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan for sewage purposes.

One of the conditions in granting the permit, obtained after lengthy technical discussion, was that the city meter all water and council make definite provision for this service before September 3, but the council has adjourned until October 28 without passing the ordinance.

Maj. A. A. Sprague, commissioner of public works, stated that failure of the council to provide a metering plan may mean an expenditure by the city of $8,000,000 for a new water tunnel from the lake to the western city limits. E. J. Kelly, chief engineer of the sanitary district to which the permit was given, declared that it is false economy to allow a waste of water said to be existing now and that meters would result in a saving for even the smallest users.

VETERANS SEEK WAY TO WORLD CONCORD

Peace Is Goal of Conference to Be Held in Rome

Discussion of methods of insuring world peace will occupy the agenda of the fifth annual conference of the Interallied Veterans' Federation, which will be held in Rome from Sept. 10 to 13. A. Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative to Congress from Massachusetts, has been chosen by the American Legion to be one of its delegates.

The federation, generally known as F. I. D. A. C., is composed of the leading organizations of veterans of the countries allied in the World War, and has grown into a powerful group. Its principal energies and influences have been directed toward laying the foundation of world peace and international understanding.

One proposal which the conference will consider is to be submitted by Mr. Andrew, and urges that in case of serious international misunderstanding, representatives of the former soldiers of each country involved shall be sent to the other country to study and report the point of view of the people in the nations affected.

AMERICAN FUNDS AID CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., July 23 (Special Correspondence)—The increasing investment of United States capital in Canadian enterprises is a good indication of Canada's future progress, in the opinion of Major the Hon. John Jacob Astor, M. P., who was a visitor to Winnipeg on his way to attend the Imperial Press conference in Melbourne, Aust.

Maine Mansion Completes Voyage

Takes 85-Mile Lighter Trip From Phippsburgh to Rockport

ROCKPORT, Me., July 27 (AP)—The McCobb mansion, riding easily on a huge railroad lighter, completed its 85-mile ocean voyage from Phippsburgh to this port yesterday, and will remain in the harbor here until its foundations, also moved from Phippsburgh, are sunk at Beauchamp Point. The trip was made in fair weather at an average speed of six knots.

The big colonial mansion, more than a century old, was recently sold to Donald B. Dodge of Philadelphia, who wanted it located in the summer colony at Rockport. The house was moved from its old location in Phippsburgh to the water front, an eighth of a mile away, and was loaded on the lighter in three hours. The foundations were taken down and marked for resetting at Rockport.

SPECIAL STAMP TAX PAYABLE BY JULY 31

On or before Friday, July 31, 1925, all payments of special stamp taxes imposed by Sections 701, 702 and 703 of the Revenue Act of 1924 must be received in the office of Malcolm E. Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue, Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

The foregoing sections include within their scope brokers, other than produce or merchandise brokers, pawnbrokers, ship and custom house brokers, pool tables and bowling alleys, riding academies, automobiles rented for hire and pleasure boats of over 32 feet and over five net tons.

For failure to file return and make payment of tax on or before July 31, a specific penalty of $1000 attaches, and, in addition, a penalty equal to 25 per cent of the amount of the tax paid.

All persons subject to this tax should give this matter their immediate attention.

MONTH'S R. I. GAS TAX PROFITS $43,849

PROVIDENCE, July 27 (Special)—The first full month's yield to the State of the gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon, based on June sales, will amount to $43,849. Under the Saugy law, the tax, applied for two days in May, will go into a fund for the construction of new roads. The largest payment to be made by a single distributor is $14,744.75, by the Standard Oil Company of New York.

With the imposition of the tax in May the price of gasoline in this State was increased 2 cents a gallon.

BOSTON LIBRARY FUND IS SOUGHT

Trustees' President Places the Needs of Institution Before the Public

Gifts of large sums of money to the Boston Public Library must be forthcoming if that institution is to maintain its proper position of usefulness in a great city and its present standing as one of the leading libraries in the world, declares Michael J. Murray, president of the board of trustees, in a public appeal for funds issued today.

This important branch of the public educational system cannot be maintained on its past high levels without private aid, he says, and states that only private gifts from the philanthropic can save the library in its present crisis.

First Free Library

"From small beginnings, this first free public library in the world, supported by taxation, has developed into one of the three great free public scholarly institutions in the United States. Its unique collections are world-known; students come from all parts of the world to make use of them," the chairman says.

"For many years, it had a wonderful growth and it led the free public libraries of the country. Unfortunately, the available income has not kept pace with the demands upon the institution and it is now falling in arrears and must continue to do so unless funds in larger measure are provided for its growth and development.

"This intensive service to those who are no longer in school opens vast opportunities of helpfulness. It means for the library more persons especially trained to serve intelligently seekers for knowledge and a vastly larger quantity of books to meet the reasonable needs of those who read with a purpose.

"The trusts of the Boston Public Library—about three-quarters of a million—are pitiably small when it is recalled that the New York Public Library has more than $16,000,000 in such funds.

Buildings Need Repairing

"Each year the trustees give careful consideration to the pressing needs, allowing a reasonable increase for service and upkeep. Unfortunately the city has not been able to meet what the trustees consider their modest request and for this reason the central library and branches have fallen lamentably into disrepair."

Among the most insistent demands in Mr. Murray's view, besides rehabilitation, are establishment of new branches, salary increases, additional copies of books, enlargement of scope of children's reading, technical books, and volumes in foreign languages.

"EVERYBODY HELP," IS APPEAL IN ANTI-BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN

National Committee Recommends That All Who See Posters in Spots Where They Mar Scenery Should Write to Company and State Objections

"Everybody help" is the call sent out through "Beautiful Berkshire," a booklet issued by the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising in a campaign to preserve the natural beauty of the United States. The trees, the streams, the mountains, the fields and valleys, are given voice through the booklet, appealing to the business man and the thoughtless tourist and picnicker alike, to help preserve their beauty from defacing signboards, needless litter and the devastating onslaughts of those who pull and tear wild flowers and shrubs to carry them away to their own homes. In pictured beauty the white trillium, the fringed gentian, the wood lily, ladoy's slipper, trailing arbutus and mountain laurel call from their woded homes, "Please do not pick us! We will disappear if you do!"

The committee declares its belief that it is good business to preserve the scenery and bad business not to. It is drawing out an expression of public opinion and carrying that opinion direct to the billboard advertiser, and as directly as possible to other offenders, proving to them the very general disapprobation of their offenses.

The committee declares that the movement it has undertaken is conservative and reasonable. Rural signboards are only five per cent of all signboards and are only fourtenths of one per cent of the total advertising of the United States, yet they deface much of the most beautiful scenery that is to be found.

The committee has obtained the cooperation of 29 national advertisers who have indorsed the idea that national advertising should be restricted. Among them are manufacturers of tires, soap, flour, other edibles, oil, clothing and so on.

Officers of the national committee are Mrs. W. L. Lawton, Glens Falls, N. Y., chairman; Mrs. F. C. Hodgdon, New York City, vice chairman; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, New York City, secretary; Harold A. Caparn, New York City, treasurer; Albert S. Bard and Frank B. Williams, both of New York City, counsel.

Among 42 co-operating organizations are American Civic Association, National Highway Association, Garden Club of America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Federation of Arts, National Academy of Design, American Society of Landscape Architects, and so on.

Addressing "You," who wish to help and want to know how, the committees says:

"Whenever you find a signboard which is particularly objectionable, write to the president of the company whose advertisement is on the board and courteously state your objection, giving the exact location of the board and, if possible, the name of the signboard company and number of the board.

"If you desire to aid the general work of the committee notify the chairman.

"If you are willing to support the movement financially (it is entirely supported by interested friends) send your contribution to the treasurer of the committee."

NEW HAVEN'S PROGRESS

New Haven Railroad's results for the six months ended June 30 with a surplus after charges of $2,663,575, equal to $1.69 a share on the 1,571,179 shares of stock, indicate that the road in 1925 will experience the best year in at least a dozen years. This six months' balance contrasts with a surplus of $478,514 in the first six months of 1924 and a deficit of $4,418,754 in the corresponding period of 1923.

Antiques—Reproductions
Furniture, Jewelry, Mirrors, Curios, Old China, Art Objects, Fireplaces and other brasses
A. F. ARNOLD
1323 G St., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

BI-YEARLY CLEARANCE
STRAW HATS
Formerly 3.00, 5.00
NOW 1.95, 2.95
DUNLAP Hats 3.50
Panamas and Leghorns ½ Off
All 3 and 4-Piece Spring and Summer Suits —except tropicals and linens—
ONE-THIRD OFF.
Stein-Bloch Clothing WEST MEN'S WEAR DUNLAP Hats
14 and G Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

O. I. DeMoll Emmons S. Smith
DeMoll Piano Company
A Reliable Place to Buy Your
Musical Instruments
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J. E. Douglass Thomas L. Phillips
REAL ESTATE
LOANS—BUILDERS—INSURANCE
DOUGLASS & PHILLIPS
Franklin 5678
1516 K St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Special Attention to Out of Town Clien

Ladies' Buckram and Wire Hat Frames
Hat Trimmings in Flowers and Feathers
Renovators of All Kinds of Ladies' Hats
Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
508—11th St., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Main 8323

The Young Men's Shop
WEARING APPAREL
1319-1321 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Carryl Weiss
1222 Conn. Ave., N. W. Washington
Washington's Smart Shop for Gowns, Wraps and Hats
New York Store, 674 Madison Ave.

The Hob-Nob
1767 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
CAFETERIA SERVICE
Luncheon 12 to 2—Dinner 5:15 to 7:15
Sunday Dinner 12:15 to 2:30—5:15 to 7:30

MINNIX
for
OFFICE FURNITURE
712 13th Street N. W.
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EDW. L. KNEESSI
Luggage and Leather Goods
Formerly Manager K. KNEESSI'S SONS
Now Located at
409 7th St., N. W.
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THE LATCH STRING
is out for you for
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Paramount Consideration. Cleanliness and Service.
612 12th St., N. W., Between F and G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Shop of Individuality
Ash
1217 Conn. Ave. Washington, D. C.
Exclusive Fashions for Women
Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Millinery and Novelties

Always "Different!"
Hahn SHOES
Six Stores in
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE

Upright *and* Console VICTROLAS
Now Half and Less than Half Price
All our fine upright and console models are now offered at one-half their original prices for the first time in Victrola history. On some, reductions are even more than half.
Victor 10-inch Single-face Red Seal Records—30c
You cannot but help appreciate the extreme values now offered. Select early.
Victrola Galleries, Fourth Floor
Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

Columbia 1658 Columbia 5562
E. T. GOODMAN
Specialist in Meats
Arcade Market, 14th and Park Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.
QUALITY SERVICE

Write for Full Information About
FORD CITY
AS A SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT
The largest development in the Muscle Shoals district. Apply
MORGAN W. WICKERSHAM
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HUDSON-ESSEX
World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars
Lambert-Hudson Motors Co.
Salesroom Distributor Service Station
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The Lotos Lantern
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tea House & Gift Shop Luncheon Afternoon Tea
Cafeteria Luncheon Dinner

Philipsborn
608 to 614 Eleventh Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Largest Ladies' Exclusive Apparel Shop in Washington

The Palais Royal
Washington, D.C.
G and 11th Streets
Service and Courtesy
Established 1877
OUR July Clearance Sales are now in progress with extraordinary bargains in every department. It is a time of general clearance of odd lots, one of a kind merchandise and floor samples of discontinued lines. You will do well to shop at the Palais Royal during these Pre-Inventory Sales and take advantage of these savings.

Quality
CHINA — SILVER
GLASSWARE
ART OBJECTS
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Growth of an establishment depends to the greatest extent on the confidence the public shows its policies. Quality merchandise — fairly priced — has won this confidence for Dulin & Martin Co.
DULIN & MARTIN
1215-1217 F Street 1214-16 G Street
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Buy a ten-acre farm in Florida for $500
Easy terms. Land close by producing as high as $2,000 an acre in celery.
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FLORISTS *and* LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
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July Clearance Sales
Prevail throughout the store. Substantial savings on seasonable merchandise are guaranteed.
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Commercial Printing
Color Work
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Columbian Printing Co., Inc.
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The Unusual
—is always usual in our comprehensive array of exclusive but inexpensive hats. linery.

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A new lightweight felt—lighter than straw. Shades of fawn, biscuit and pearl.
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LANSBURGH & BRO.
7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.
Starting With the Month
August Sale of Bedwear
and the
Advance Sale of Furs
Two of the most important events on the L. & B. sales calendar.
WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS FOR OSBORNE BRUSHES

P.B. SPORTS SHOP *for* WOMEN
Cool Washable Silk Frocks for Summer—in styles as individual as the women who make the P. B. Sports Shop their shopping rendezvous.
Parker-Bridget Co.
Washington, D.C.

POWER PROJECT ELECTION ISSUE

New Brunswick Liberals Urge Industrial Program in Seeking Re-Election

HALIFAX, N. S., July 20 (Special Correspondence) — New Brunswick provincial elections will be held on Monday, Aug. 10. These elections come as the natural sequence of the conclusion of the constitutional term of five years. The Government of New Brunswick has been a Liberal administration since Feb. 24, 1917, when the Liberal Party, led by W. E. Foster, defeated the Conservative Government, led by J. B. M. Baxter. They went to the country in 1920 and were returned with 29 members out of a house of 48 seats, thus gaining a majority of 19 over all, the Opposition being divided between Conservatives holding 11 seats and United Farmers seven, with one seat vacant. In 1923 W. E. Foster resigned the premiership, and P. J. Veniot, Minister of Highways and Minister of Public Works, succeeded him, having the distinction of being the first Acadian to attain the position of Prime Minister of any of the Maritime Provinces. It is his Government which now appeals to the people on the issue of hydroelectric development involving the great Grand Falls project on the St. John River, said to be the second largest potential water power in Canada.

The Government in presenting the power issue to the people make the claim, based upon engineers' advice, that the Grand Falls offer possibilities of widespread industrial growth, if once developed. The first unit is to provide 75,000 horse power and cost $10,000,000. The potentialities of the falls are said to be 350,000 horse power. Permission to proceed with the project has been obtained from the International Joint Waterways Commission, which permission was necessary in view of the fact that the head waters of the St. John River are in the State of Maine, and that State with New Brunnswick shares the upper course and tributaries of the river.

Like the recent campaign in Nova Scotia, that in New Brunswick will be short, but in the latter Province the bitterness and rancor which characterized the earlier campaign are lacking. New Brunswick has always been more amenable to party changes than Nova Scotia. As the present Liberal Government has been in power only since 1917, with the approval of the electorate given them in 1920, the cry "time for a change" cannot be as logically and reasonably raised as it was in Nova Scotia. Economy, the exodus, and trade matters may enter into the campaign.

Nominations throughout the Province are now about complete, and they would indicate that in New Brunswick, as again in Nova Scotia, the third party is eliminated and the Province has returned to the biparty system. In the Legislature just dissolved there were seven United Farmers. The nominations to date do not indicate that there will be any, but all candidates are running on the old straight party lines, Conservative or Liberal.

BRITISH TEACHERS URGE NEW ORDER

National Union at Conference Seeks Employment Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10—At its recent annual conference at Oxford the delegates of the National Union of Teachers passed with unanimity a resolution in favor of establishing an exclusive professional register, inclusion upon which shall be an essential condition of employment in teaching service recognized by the State.

The resolution proposes that the Board of Education shall hand over to the Teachers' Registration Council the power of deciding what examinations and training shall be accepted as qualifying for entrance to the teaching profession. At present the Board of Education controls this matter, and even conducts examinations itself for the purpose of recognizing teachers. In the past dissatisfaction has been expressed by teachers because the board has raised and lowered the pass standard according as more or less teachers were wanted to fill prospective vacancies. If the National Union Teachers resolution is sanctioned the privilege of guarding the portals to the profession will in future be in the hands of the profession itself—through the Teachers' Registration Council, which is composed of representative teachers. The most striking change proposed by the resolution is that from Jan. 1, 1930, no person who is not on the Teachers' Register may be appointed to the staff of a school receiving public grants.

If the resolution receives official approval it is believed that the level of the profession and also its standing in the public estimation will be raised. In order, however, that present teachers shall suffer no hardship, the resolution does not propose that existing unregistered teachers should be dismissed; new appointments only are affected.

Another feature of the resolution is the clause giving to the registration council power to discipline teachers for lapses from a high standard of professional honor and conduct, even to expulsion from the register, which would carry with it, under the new rules, deprivation of employment as a teacher. A similar power already exists, but at present it is in the hands of the Board of Education.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Leavenworth, Kan.
Special Correspondence

A MAN confined in a large penal institution recently passed on in its hospital. His wife had been with him as much as the rules would permit, having left three small children in a distant city and made a long journey to be near him.

At the same time that his fellow inmates learned of this end to the battle which had been waged so bravely, they learned also that his widow was left in financial distress, increasing the weight of the burden under which she labored. They were not acquainted with her, nor all of them with him; few, indeed, among them had even seen her as she came and went on her daily visits to the hospital.

Those facts had no weight, however, nor had the consideration that in their present surroundings they had no opportunity to earn any money. Compassionate hearts were touched by the thought of need; there was a desire to share what they had, and in minutes rather than hours they had raised among themselves more than $600, which was placed in her hands.

It was an unselfish and well-nigh spontaneous deed, giving evidence of a quantity and quality of thoughtfulness which many would not expect to find expressed in such surroundings.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Special Correspondence

THIRTY miles up in the hills from the nearest railroad is Pear Grove School, a district school in Latimer County, Oklahoma. Just a few years ago it was the crude, poorly kept sort of school which gave rise to the idea that there are no educational advantages in the backwoods.

Then Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roberts took charge of the two-room school as teachers. They inspired in the children a thought of pride in the surroundings of the school building. The yard was cleaned up, walks laid, posts and railings whitewashed, and soon there was a good fence around the school ground.

Then the children and their parents thought of a playground such as city schools have. But why spend money for a lot of iron pipe to put up swings and bars on? Here on one end of the school lot was a natural grove. A few lengths of rope hung from the boughs of those trees and one or two pieces of pipe fastened between two tree trunks quickly made a natural playground far superior to any iron shop's product.

Inside the school building the new teachers have decorated the walls with prints of the paintings of masters. It follows that when a family in Pear Grove District thinks of buying a picture for the home, the children have an idea of what is artistic and insist on a tasteful print instead of a gawdy chromo.

The result of all this—the patient, unselfish work of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts—is that Pear Grove School is now recognized by the State Department of Education as one of its "model schools."

JUGOSLAVIA TRIES AIRPLANE TRAFFIC

VIENNA, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—Jugoslavia has taken the initial step to solve its traffic problems by means of the airplane.

A test flight of the first airplane built in Jugoslavia was made recently from the airdrome of Banyizza, near Belgrade.

It is pointed out that the appearance of this airplane indicates the intention of the Jugoslav authorities to improve the unfavorable traffic conditions in their country. Dalmatia and Bosnia are connected today by a single railway line, and Sebenico and Spalato on the coast, are joined simply by a small industrial railway line. The communication by rail between Zara and Serbia is for the moment only on paper, and it is believed it will be some time before anything further is accomplished owing to financial and political difficulties.

MINES TO PROTECT INVESTORS

VICTORIA, B. C., July 20 (Special Correspondence) — The British Columbia Government is about to make systematic efforts to protect British investors from loss in questionable mining enterprises in this Province. A representative of the Provincial Mines Department will be sent to London immediately to keep the Government here constantly informed of all mining flotations upon the British market, so that they may be carefully checked up here. The great need of the British Columbia mining industry is capital and the investment of British capital here is often retarded by "wildcat" promotions, according to William Sloan, Minister of Mines.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

London.

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley during the period of July 14-16.

Mr. and Miss Wilcox, Perth, West Australia.
H. T. Long, London.
Mrs. D. R. Crane, London.
Mrs. P. Graham, Derby.
Mrs. B. Varley, Norwich.
Mr. and Mrs. James Cliff, Boston, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Justin Bamberger, Oakland, Calif.
Miss Genevieve Hartman, Oakland, Calif.
W. Deadman, Bexhill.
Taro Kimimore, Financial Department, Tokyo.
Mrs. A. J. Bruce, London.
Mrs. V. Cumberlege, Barnes.
Robert Curry, Vienna.
T. H. Cleaver, Llandudno.
Mrs. A. Gandye, Westmoreland.
Mrs. E. Taylor, Bexhill.
Mr. and Mrs. James Whittier, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dame Guthrie Reid, London.
Lady Hamilton Lang, Farnham.
Mrs. Ida Barry, Boston, Mass.
Miss A. Skeats, Portsmouth.
Beatrice Baines, London.
E. A. Ballance, London.
Mr. B. H. Baker, London.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Tucker, Bristol.
Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dalston.
Miss G. Shepperson, London.
Miss Mary Sutcliffe, London.
Mrs. D. Butt, London.
Mrs. and Miss Wiggins, Putney.
Mrs. F. Henricksen, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
Wilhelm Stuken, Barmen, Germany.
Harry Leigh, London.
Allen Wright, London.
Jack Bryan, London.
W. E. Whiteside, London.
Sydney Townsend, Scotland.
Nancy and Claude Bulmer, Middlesborough, Yorks.
L. Walter Troxell, Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Adeline Crooke, London.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith, San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jones, Levenshulme.
Mrs. W. Hulme, Manchester.
Miss F. M. Jones, Manchester.
Mrs. E. Lock, London.
Marguerite Bolliger, London.
Renee Gaurie, Isle of Man.
B. Thierry, Paris.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomson Heathcote, Manchester.
A. Rowlands, Cardiff.
A. B. Hewett, Acton.
C. Nissen, Copenhagen.
A. H. March, London.
D. C. Coomber, Alverstoke.
Maj. Cyprian Bridge, Camberley.
Misses Morrison, Cambridge, Mass.
S. L. Mossop, London.
L. M. Ive, London.
Gertrude Graham, London.
A. Gomm, London.
L. M. Weygang, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Duncan, Sevenoaks.
Mrs. A. Daniel, Wimbledon.
Miss L. Hughes, Toronto, Can.
Anthony Prodis, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. L. Doust, Slough.
Esther Normann, Oslo.
W. H. Chamberlain, Moscow.
Edith Richards, Stockholm.
Howard Siepen, Berlin.
Mrs. E. Cheeswright, London.
Winifred Foster, London.
Mabel Maynard, Bristol.
J. J. Roberts, Buenos Aires.
H. D. Roberts, Buenos Aires.
Miss M. Kagy, Zurich.
Miss F. Caprez, Zurich.
Mrs. C. Wiles, Harlow.
Miss F. Nash, London.
Mrs. A. Leblanc, London.
Mrs. E. P. Nevill, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. D. N. Wallace, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. E. Parkman, Wallasey.
Miss D. A. Lovell, London.
Mr. Robert Emery, Soudan.
Miss Anna Joseph, Zurich.

In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE trend in steamship construction in the Atlantic trade is noted in the size of the new White Star liner, which is to be of the Regina class, although of about 18,000 tons gross register. The ship will be 575 feet long, of triple screw, developing a speed of about 16 knots. She is designed to carry a large number of passengers in two classes and will have ample space for cargo.

Due to the decreased volume of steerage travel, which was the chief source of revenue for the larger ships, which carry only a small amount of cargo, the recent trend has been toward the construction of smaller vessels, with space for more cargo and of a slower speed to reduce the operating costs.

The new ship of the White Star Line, which is to be built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast, is planned for the Liverpool-North Atlantic route.

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The sailing of the Assyria, of the Anchor Line, scheduled for Aug. 1 from New York for Londonderry and Glasgow, was canceled the company announces.

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Yokohama to London in 26 days by the American Oriental Mail Line and the transcontinental railways and trans-Atlantic lines is the record recently made on a shipment of freight en route from the Orient to Europe. The fast time, which is almost as fast as a passenger could make the journey, is looked upon as a strong "selling point" in soliciting business from the Orient via the United States instead of the present preferred route, through the Suez Canal to Europe.

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An additional grain elevator at Port Reading, the export terminal of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway at Philadelphia, with accommodations for 3,000,000 bushels of grain is contemplated. The ore handling pier is also to be lengthened and widened.

◆ ◆ ◆

Liberal allowances on "split deliveries" for shipments moving through the Port of Philadelphia for export are enabling the port to obtain a growing proportion of the export business. One of the reasons for Philadelphia's small ocean tonnage is the lack of adequate facilities to handle a large volume of freight, which is being corrected by both railroad and civic interests.

Efforts made repeatedly by a small group of persons to utilize Hog Island, the huge shipbuilding yard near Philadelphia, as the terminal for export and import freight, have not been successful. Another advantageously located set of piers is that constructed by the Government during the war, known then as the Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal, in South Philadelphia. Facilities included a well-laid-out freight yard with storage and switching space for approximately 1200 cars, with several piers and connections with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads.

Despite the terminal facilities in Philadelphia, railroad and steamship men have frequently observed that even local exporters prefer to ship their goods through the port of New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad is on record as stating its preference of the use of Philadelphia for the exporting of goods coming from the west, the added proportion of the freight rate received for hauling the goods through to New York (90 miles further) being so small that the carrier would make a larger profit were the shipments delivered to ships at Philadelphia.

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Grain receipts and grain delivered to ships at Montreal are both running several million tons ahead of the amount handled for the year 1924 according to recent reports. A number of tramp ships have been chartered to carry the grain from Montreal it is stated.

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Associated Press dispatches from Denmark quote the proportion of merchant tonnage per 1000 inhabitants in various countries. According to the figures, which are said to be unusually reliable, Norway is first with 832 tons to each 1000 persons; England is second with 402 tons, and Denmark third with 289 tons.

Germany's tonnage is near the bottom of the list, it is said, although due to large replacements of the German fleet within a recent period, nearly 53 per cent of that nation's merchant fleet is less than five years old. During 1924, only 37 per cent of the traffic passing through Hamburg was German.

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Tours through New York State are offered in connection with the Hudson River lines, which include round trip rates to northern and western parts of New York State and to Boston and to Canada. In some instances these excursions permit return journey by another route.

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What is claimed to be a new record for ships in the intercoastal trade was established by the steamer Dorothy Luckenbach of the Luckenbach Line on her last westbound sailing. She reached San Francisco 18 days and two hours out of New York, reducing the best previous recorded time of 18 days and five hours made by a Luckenbach liner a year ago. Passenger ships of the Panama Pacific Line make the intercoastal journey in about 18 days, but officials of that line decline to comment on the claim of the Luckenbach Company that a new record was established.

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A new line with terminal at Port Newark has been projected by Captain William Chambliss with the steamers Port Newark and Port Harrison. The former ship is scheduled to leave Port Newark August 15 with a party of tourists for Canadian ports and the St. Lawrence River.

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Additional lines are making regular stops at Halifax westbound, the steamer Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line having made that port en route from Queenstown to New York. Eastbound, local passengers between New York and Halifax are carried by the Swedish-American Line.

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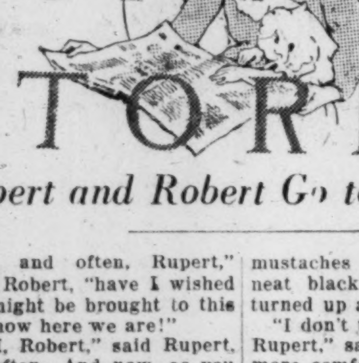
Evidence of quieter conditions in Hong Kong is shown in the lifting of the embargo against shipments to that port by the Dollar Line, according to advices received from the company's Oriental manager last week.

SUNSET STORIES



Rupert and Robert Go to the Beach

"OFTEN and often, Rupert," said Robert, "have I wished we might be brought to this beach. And now here we are!"

"So have I, Robert," said Rupert. "Often and often. And now, as you say, here we are!"

"And this is the sand that we have heard the children talk about, Rupert," said Robert. "And now at last we can see them building a castle with it."

"And there is the ocean with a ship sailing on it, Robert," said Rupert. "But how little shade there is on a beach!"

"Very little indeed, Rupert," said Robert. "I think I should enjoy looking at the ocean much better if we had a shady place to stand in."

"I quite agree with you, Robert," said Rupert. "It is interesting to look at the ocean, but it would be pleasanter to look at it from a shady place."

Rupert and Robert, the Clothespin Twins, had been brought to the beach, and stood up in the sand while Jane and Henry were building a sand castle. So there they stood, Rupert in his green jacket and yellow pantaloons, and Robert in his yellow jacket and green pantaloons, looking at the bright blue ocean on which a ship was sailing with white sails.

But it was really a warm place to stand, for neither Rupert nor Robert wore a hat, and the summer sun was shining warmly on Rupert's black hair neatly parted in the middle, and just as warmly on Robert's black hair neatly parted in the middle. And the yellow sand reflected the warm sun and glared in Rupert's blue eyes and in Robert's blue eyes, and it seemed likely that so much sunlight all at once would end by making freckles on Rupert's little red nose, and some more freckles on Robert's little red nose, to say nothing of tanning Robert's pink cheeks and Rupert's pink cheeks. And, indeed, the sun was so bright that it made Rupert's and Robert's neat black mustaches glitter, just where those neat black mustaches were neatly turned up at the ends.

"I don't think I like it very much, Rupert," said Robert. "It was much more comfortable when we were at home on our shelf."

"One must endure some discomfort to see the world, Robert," said Rupert. "But I agree with you that I should enjoy seeing the world better if we did not have to stand in this hot sand and endure exposure to this hot sun."

Now while Rupert and Robert were talking, Jane and Henry were hard at work on a beautiful sand castle, which they made with wet sand, and that took a good many trips to the ocean with their tin pails to bring back water. When they had heaped up the wet sand, and smoothed it, and build towers on it, and made it look like a castle, they got down on their hands and knees, and almost stood on their heads, and dug out the sand inside until they had made a large room with a big door that looked out toward the ocean.

"I tell you what," said Jane. "That's a fine castle, but it ought to have somebody living in it."

"That's what I brought Rupert and Robert for," said Henry. "We'll stand them up just inside the door."

So they picked Robert and Rupert out of the hot sand and stood them up inside the door of the castle.

"I like this much better, Rupert," said Robert. "Now we can look at the ocean and be in the shade at the same time."

"And this wet sand is so much pleasanter to stand in, Robert," said Rupert. "I like it much better than the hot sand."

"I'm glad they brought us to the beach, Rupert," said Robert. "I was a little doubtful about it, but now I am pleased."

"So am I, Robert," said Rupert. "We are seeing the world, and we are just as comfortable as if we were at home on our shelf."

What's RIGHT With the Movies

(Continued from Page 1)

turization of books or plays which can be produced only after such changes as to leave the producer subject to a charge of deception; to avoid using titles which are indicative of a kind of picture which could not be produced, or by their suggestiveness seek to obtain attendance by deception, and to prevent misleading, salacious or dishonest advertising.

With the resolutions duly enacted, Mr. Hays undertook to prove that they could be carried out. The working plan prescribed that when any scenario department was offered a play or book that violated the resolutions, it should be rejected and the Hays office notified. If that office sustained the rejection, all the other member companies were advised. Conceivably, a member or a producer not a member might buy a story that had been rejected and film it, but ahead of any such picture lay difficulties of distribution and exhibition that would wipe out all hope of a profit.

Line of Demarcation

It is not denied that the first months brought many discussions over current plays and books, but it is denied that there has ever been any great difficulty in arriving at a just appraisal. The line of demarcation between the clean and the unclean was too plain to admit of extended argument even where the opportunity for financial returns seemed very large.

Various subterfuges were tried. One producer who had hastily bought the rights to a successful but sensational novel was told that the story could not be approved on account of the situation about which the plot revolved. The producer, loath to shelve his expensive property, agreed to change the central situation radically. He did so and no objection was interposed to the filming.

But the producer had figured without the audience. Readers of the book who went with bated breath to see the screen version declared afterward that their admission fee had been obtained under false pretenses. The showing of the picture was so unsatisfactory and the returns so small that the producer expressed his regret at having put it out. The experience convinced the industry that audiences must not be deceived even for their own good.

It is current gossip in film circles that a producer who had put out a picture that strained the new regulations to the limit was so gratified over the returns that he visited the author of the book and pressed upon him a check greater by 50 per cent than that paid him for the first novel for the film rights of his next one. The embarrassed author protested that his next novel had not yet found either its plot or its title. "But you'll have the next one soon enough!" the producer declared, and induced the young writer to accept the check and sign a contract of sale. Recently "the next one" appeared in print. The author had not only done what was expected of nim, but a great deal more.

Problem of Distribution

The producer found himself in possession of the picture rights of a novel so sensational that his scenario department has despaired of getting it into a form that will escape a charge of indecency on the one hand or a charge of deception on the other. At the moment the producer is understood to regard himself as merely $15,000 out of pocket.

The owners of offensive plays now or lately running on Broadway which have found no takers among the film folk have had their lawyers hunting a legal way around those now famous resolutions without any notable success. There is no law to prevent the owners from hiring studio and director and doing their own filming, but nowadays the first consideration of the producer must be his distribution, and no distributor is ready to challenge the power of the Hays organization on a question affecting the public morals.

The fact that a novel now being widely discussed here and in England has just been put on the stage after having been denied a place on the screen is not taken by Mr. Hays even as a suggestion that his organization erred in its prohibitive act. "It might be argued that the motion-picture screen should be as free a medium of expression as the book, the stage, or the daily journal," he said, "but that is not correct. Much that may be and is the proper subject matter for book or play can never be proper subject matter for the motion pictures.

"There is a greater degree of responsibility on picture producers for the effect that their product will have upon the minds of those who view it than there is on either the novelist or the dramatist. The man who publishes a book or the man who produces a stage play appeals to a more or less limited group. Not everyone can or will pay $2 for a novel or to attend a dramatic performance. But everyone can — and nearly everyone does—pay the small price that secures admission to the picture theater. A book is a great success if, in its final printing, it has reached 100,000 copies. Yet a motion picture, were it distributed throughout the country in any one week, would be seen by 500 times that number.

Good Morals, Good Business

"Fifty million people! Not just the 'sophisticates,' but the vast majority of Americans who do not fling defiance at customs and conventions, but who cling with fine faith and devotion to the things that are wholesome and healthy and who live lives similar to those of our forefathers who made America what it is—these are the persons who comprise our picture audience."

Mr. Hays advances a contention which he says he expects to be able to establish in time with evidence from the distributors' books, and this contention is that good morals are good business and that it is only clean pictures that can consistently thrive. In his theory the first-run and second-run theaters, in the sophisticated cities, merely bring back the cost of production. The profit must come from the countless houses located in the small towns and communities where people make the loudest demand for wholesome things.

The Hays office has been engaged in an incidental undertaking that measures the sincerity of its effort for better conditions. "Abraham Lincoln," a big special that came to Broadway some months ago, depicts the life of the Great Emancipator capably and inspiringly, but its owners had more skill in production than in exploitation and the picture, although praised by the critics, was hurt by its mild reception by the public. Distributors became apprehensive of it.

When his attention was drawn to the situation Mr. Hays declared that to allow "Abraham Lincoln" to fail would be seriously to injure the cause of good pictures. Accordingly he used the powers of his office to get the industry behind the picture, to promote adequate distribution arrangements and to awaken the interest of organizations and influential persons in many cities and communities, with the result that "Abraham Lincoln" is now thrilling the country as its producers hoped it would and is bringing them a highly satisfactory reward for their endeavors.

Automatic Rejections

During the 15 months since the clean pictures resolutions were adopted, more than 100 plays and books have found themselves, by direct rejection or automatically, outside the pale. As might be supposed, authors and publishers are beginning to take notice in earnest, for in many instances the largest revenue from a successful story comes from the picture rights. Recently a publisher brought to the Hays office the manuscript of a novel which he was about to bring out. It represented the student life at a certain leading university as consisting mainly of drinking, gambling and rough parties.

The publisher was told that the book could not be filmed. Thereupon he offered to cut out everything objectionable, but when an outline of the necessary cuts was made there was hardly anything left to film. Another publisher, recognizing the serious issue that is involved in the jeopardizing of the screen returns, has requested that a conference of publishers get together with the Hays office with the idea of framing a definite set of rules for their guidance in considering manuscripts.

Mr. Hays has been accused by some of trying to fit the motion picture to audiences of children, but the accusation is unjust. He has been promoting Saturday morning movies of selected films for children, but he does not believe that the average picture can be or need be edited with the child in mind. "No one can reasonably demand that all motion pictures be constructed to fit the 12-year-old boy or girl," he said. "The primary purpose of motion pictures is entertainment for the mature, and certain of life's problems and situations—perhaps not just the things for juvenile observation—must be picturized if we are to have any drama in our photoplays.

Catering to All

"The general run of pictures are not now and never will be intended especially for the twelve-year-olds. If all pictures were made suitable for the adolescent mind, the grown-ups would not patronize the motion picture theaters, and if the theaters had to rely for their maintenance on the patronage of children, they would soon pass out of existence. Every thoughtful person—parents and guardians included—will accept that situtation."

According to Mr. Hays, then, the output of the great industry over which he presides is not, primarily, for the immature, but drastic action is necessary, even with grown-up audiences, to keep the screen clean and fine. Mr. Hays might be the last person to insist that the movies have attained anything like moral perfection, and yet one need only consider for a moment the array of plays and novels which are vainly battering the studio doors to realize the prodigious progress that has been made lately.

What, one may wonder, is to be the dominanat note in the pictures of the new season which is to begin with a nation-wide movie festival in August? A perusal of the advance press books of half a dozen of the leading producing companies—all press books, by the way, are now submitted for editing to the Hays office in the interest of accuracy of statement and wholesomeness of the appeal suggested—gives the clue. For the most part, the feature pictures for the next year will be fast-moving comedies—reflections of the healthy humor that is inherent and inexhaustible in American life.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. R. G. Ferguson, Unionville, Conn.
Mrs. Lisette Gosling, Cincinnati, O.
Mr. A. R. Gosling, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Ethel M. Hadler, Cincinnati, O.
William A. Hadler, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. Frances C. Thomson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mabel W. Binder, Cleveland, O.
Edward P. Binder, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Bessie B. Sharp, Cleveland, O.
George B. T. Sharp, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Elsie Hart Hurd, Cincinnati, O.
Albert H. Hurd, Cleveland, O.
Frank L. Gerwig, Chicago, Ill.
Frank W. Gerwig, Chicago, Ill.
F. W. Blandford, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Helen C. Blandford, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Nellie W. Conners, Cleveland, O.
S. Myrta Abbott, Marblehead, Mass.
Louise W. Alberson, New Philadelphia, O.
Mrs. Emma Meyers, Ashland, O.
Mrs. Nell Dainwood, Macy, Pueblo, Colo.
W. H. Roth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jennie Roth, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Christine Adie, Cleveland, O.
Cora Voy Ward, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Ruby Babcock Moore, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bert A. Moore, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Katherine Ranch, Cleveland, O.
Amanda E. Ranch, Cleveland, O.
Anne Comstock, Norwalk, Conn.
Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hilda Gibbs, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rocklin, Cleveland Heights, O.
Merrill Taggart 2d, Melrose Park, Pa.
Mrs Ethel Abbott, Richmond, Va.
Basil N. Abbott, Richmond, Va.
John P. Evans, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cecile Wallace Taggart, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mayme F. Rankin, Dayton, O.
Mrs. Rosemary Hornocker, Indianapolis, Ind.
Walter Hornocker, Indianapolis, Ind.
James Walter Hornocker, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Alma Gallagher, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. Gladys M. Fisher, East Orange, N. J.
Mr. Earl L. Fisher, East Orange, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Herberich, Akron, O.
Edward A. Herberich, Akron, O.
Robert W. Herberich, Akron, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Herberich, Akron, O.
Thomas R. Taylor, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Addie Hilts, Cleveland, O.
Joseph J. Hilts, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Marie T. Merrit, Windsor, Conn.
Frank Carson, Hopedale, O.
Mrs. Lillian Bayless Moore, Two Harbors, Minn.
Mrs. Chessie G. Pearsall, Akron, O.
Mrs. Jessie T. Rehbrug, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Luella Bogert, Maple Springs, N.Y.
Avery C. Smith, Miami Beach, Fla.
Avery C. Smith Jr., Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Edna A. Smith, Miami Beach, Fla.
Mrs. W. S. Alling, Norwich, Conn.
Mrs. Grace M. Delano, Tampa, Fla.
Amelia T. Smalley, Tampa, Fla.
Oresta I. Showalter, Cleveland, O.
Florence Ida Kapferer, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Catherine Frech, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Konter, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Elizabeth Weber, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Eunice E. Ware, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lula Lichtenberg, Cleveland, O.
Margaret K. Guentzler, Cleveland, O.
Joanna E. Tappen, New York.
Mrs. Ellen R. Steele, New York.
Mrs. Ellen Heacock, Cleveland, O.
B. C. Heacock, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Nettie R. Kees, Cleveland, O.
Rose K. Raeder, Lakewood, O.
Miss Ella D. Deike, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Nellie M. Kerlin, Bradford, Pa.
Mr. Park D. Manbeck, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Ida E. Manbeck, Cleveland, O.

PROGRESSIVES NAME MAYORALTY CANDIDATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—The Progressive League of New York City, composed of some of the followers of the late Robert M. La Follette but not connected with the Progressive Party, has put a candidate in the field for the forthcoming mayoralty campaign here by nominating its chairman, Col. Warren Shaw Fisher, commander of the United American War Veterans.

The nomination of Colonel Fisher puts a second candidate into the field, the Socialist Party having recently nominated the Rev. Norman Thomas, their candidate for Governor last November. The regular Progressive Party, it is learned, does not plan to enter the mayoralty campaign, but is concentrating on the 1926 congressional elections.

NEW INSURANCE LAW IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, July 15 (Special Correspondence)—A law was recently passed here breaking entirely fresh ground in the sphere of social insurance.

It provides that all those individuals between the ages of 16 and 60, who carry on a business liable to income tax or are engaged in agriculture, on their own account with the understanding that this employment is the main occupation of the idividuals to be insured, shall be subject to the need of insuring themselves against the future.

This law provides for the insurance of that important element in the community which is not organized in trade unions or employed by the state.

PLANE SPEEDS INDIAN VISIT

OTTAWA, July 23 (Special Correspondence) — Airplane transportation was used by agents of the Department of Indian Affairs in paying this year's money to the Indians about James Bay. The trip by airplane was accomplished in three weeks, while by the usual canoe route it would have taken two months. The whole flight, totaling more than 1500 miles, was made without the slightest hitch, reflecting credit upon the flying officers of the Ontario Air Service.

HORSES NEEDED IN SOVIET PLAN

Program of Russian Communists Stresses Need to Aid Peasants

MOSCOW, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—"We must give work to the unemployed and horses to the horseless peasants. We must carry out our schemes of electrification and send men of the right type as secretaries of the county and village Communist groups."

This was recommended at the recent Soviet Congress by Gregory Zinovieff to the Communist members of the Congress as a constructive program and a sailing chart for the future activity of the Russian Communists.

Mr. Zinovieff struck a balance of favorable and unfavorable factors. He admitted that the proletarian revolution in the West was slowing up, but professed to see brighter prospects in the East, especially in China. Russian industry, he declared was developing very rapidly under Socialist forms of production, but on the other hand the Communists had been compelled to make certain important concessions to the individualistic instincts of the peasants.

"There are four figures which we must constantly keep in mind in analyzing the domestic situation," said Mr. Zinovieff. "Seventy-two to 75 per cent of pre-war industrial production; more than a quarter of a million unemployed industrial workers; 40 per cent of peasants without horses, and 4 per cent of kulaks (richer peasants)."

Putting the Kulak in His Place

Mr. Zinovieff asserted that the kulak was more dangerous than the nepman, or city capitalist, because he had deeper roots in the village. The Communist policy should be not to persecute the kulak economically, since this had led to bad results in the past, but to outwit and isolate him politically, rallying the middle-cass peasants, who are neither rich nor poor, around the standard of the Soviet power.

Mr. Zinovieff observed that the recent decisions of the Soviet Government which permit the kulak to hire labor and lease land more freely would have seemed unthinkable a few years ago, but defended them on the ground that it was necessary to stimulate agricultural production and thereby increase the buying power of the peasants.

"We must conquer the village a second time, just as we conquered the workers a second time in 1923-1924," said Mr. Zinovieff as he called attention to the fact that because the peasants were less preoccupied with the problem of obtaining a daily crust of bread, they were displaying more conscious political activity.

New Power for the Soviets

The speaker pointed out that, as a result of the freer elections to village soviets which were held last winter, there were a few places in which soviets without Communists had come into existence. The reactions of the village Communists to this development were varied, according to Mr. Zinovieff. Sometimes they become very angry; in other places they showed a disposition to stand aside and wait passively for the course of events.

Mr. Zinovieff urged the Communists not to stand aside, but to reconquer their influence in the soviets where it had apparently been lost. "The dictatorship of the proletariat remains," Mr. Zinovieff asserted, "but the forms of leadership and dictatorship must be changed. The phrase 'revival of the soviets' must acquire more real meaning."

The speaker emphasized the importance of electrification as the technical basis for socialism and went so far as to declare that without electrification a return to capitalism in Russia is inevitable. He also touched on the necessity of winning more popular support for the Communists among the non-party workers and suggested that it would not be a bad thing if more non-party delegates were elected to factory committees.

Returning to the peasant problem he advocated such measures as the Red-education of the village Communists and a partial renewal of the personnel of the village Communist groups, adding that the Party must move very carefully in its village policies and inaugurate no important policies without the sanction of the Central Committee.

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Art News and Comment

A Byway of Art

I WAS standing in rapture the other day before a painting by a very early and little known Flemish master, Robert Campin (c. 1375-1444), at the National Gallery, London, when a friend came up from behind me and broke in upon my musing with a question.

"Whatever do you see to admire in that ugly picture?" he asked.

"Ugly!" said I in amazement.

"Well," he replied, pointing to the face of the Madonna, "that is not my idea of beauty. I think she is positively plain with a great heavy face like that. Besides she is not sitting on the seat properly; she seems to be some yards in front of the settle on which she is supposed to be resting."

"To tell you the truth," I returned, "I was not looking at the figure; I was looking at this view through the window which is at the back of the picture. What you say about the figure may be true, but Robert Campin probably had no voice in the matter; he was no doubt required to paint the conventional type approved by the ecclesiastical authority of the moment. I will willingly grant you that the artist has not yet solved the problem of convincingly relating the sitter to the seat; but there is a great deal else in the picture. The observation of and rendering of the room is well worth attention. Do you see no merit in the remarkable heaviness and solidity of the furniture? Why, the sense of weight in that chest is unexampled in fifteenth century painting."

"Perhaps," he assented grudgingly, "but you seemed to be enthusiastic about something."

"And so I am," I cried, "I am enthusiastic about the view seen through the window. See! We are in the room of a house on a hill which is just above an enchanting little medieval city. From the open window we look down on the town wall and gate, and beyond it we see a great square where there are pedestrians and horsemen. Look at the delightful old houses round this square; they are like some we can still see in Holland and Flanders. Some of them are evidently shops, and outside one of the doors there is a woman who has just done her marketing. At the house next door the roof is being mended. Look! a workman is already examining the roof and another is coming up that ladder to join him. Now turn to the right-hand corner of the square and take note of the gossips, the woman looking out of a window and talking to a man standing below. Isn't all this fascinating, isn't it wonderfully near to us? Don't you feel how intimate and human it is? And you very nearly missed it all because you thought that a woman who had nothing to do with it had an ugly face!"

My friend began to get interested. He said he had never before looked at it in this way. Like many other people he had been in the habit of keeping strictly to the high-roads of painting and had left unexplored those byways which are often far more stimulating and inspiring.

As I explained to him, we can never get very far in our appreciation of pictures if we fail to discriminate between what the artist is paid to do and what he does for his own pleasure and delight. People always want artists to do the wrong things; and usually the worse they do it—from an æsthetic standpoint—the more highly they are paid.

We know very little about Campin except that he was the painter of a celebrated altarpiece in the Abbey of Flemalle, near Liège, that he lived at Tournai, where he held important offices in the Painters' Guild, and that he was the master of Roger van der Weyden. We do not know whether Campin was a deeply religious man, but one thing we do know: he was supremely interested in life. This picture proves it. And because Campin was interested in life we can learn much more from this picture than how skillful he was as a painter. It is a mine of information about how people lived 500 years ago.

When Campin shows us that men and women were doing and were concerned about various things which men and women are still doing and are still concerned about this day, does it not bring the past nearer to the present and forge another link in the bond that binds together, across the centuries, the human brotherhood?

It is for this that art exists, for this that all the greatest painters have lived and worked; not to show how clever they were, but to open our eyes, to enlarge our mutual horizon, and to widen our sympathies.

FRANK RUTTER.

Art at Amsterdam

Amsterdam, July 2
Special Correspondence

IF A man had been absent for several years, he would stand somewhat perplexed when entering the exhibitions of the Hollandsche Kunstenaarskring (Dutch artists' circle) and the Onafhankelijken (Independents) at Amsterdam. The aspect of the rooms has totally changed. Gone is the familiar green landscape, with the alternating blue and white of the sky and the quiet waters. Gone also are the mills and the meadows and the peaceful old towns as they came buoyantly forth from the brushes of the open-air painters of The Hague.

Life, it appears, has become an extremely grave affair to the present generation. The skies are of a greenish gray or of a quaint sort of dark blue. Trees, houses, fences, almost the whole scenery is portrayed as a brown or dark brown mass. Figures, too, are often heavy, and lacking in grace. On the other hand there is a tendency to short-cut expression by painting in what one would like to call absolute color.

Thus Jan Sluyters paints a sunset at sea in heavy layers of color; dark gray, gray, bluish gray with spots of carmine red, and unmixed green. It is more the possibility of a picture than a genuine picture. It stays in the memory certainly, it is not banal; but in it the painter has left part of his task to be done by the spectator. Yet it should be noted not only on account of the name of the artist,—who ranks among the best-known modern Dutch painters, notwithstanding his eccentricities—but also because this method of painting does not stand alone.

Piet Mondriaan has gone still further in his "Tableaux" which consists only of colored partitions, rectangular, of different sizes and alternating with white. Another artist painted a "Girl in a Landscape" as a mosaic-like composition, showing a trend toward decorative art. The landscapes from Sémur by Harmen Meurs, though of a very different type, come near to decorative art, showing an evident intention to avoid pictorial precepts of the Renaissance and after.

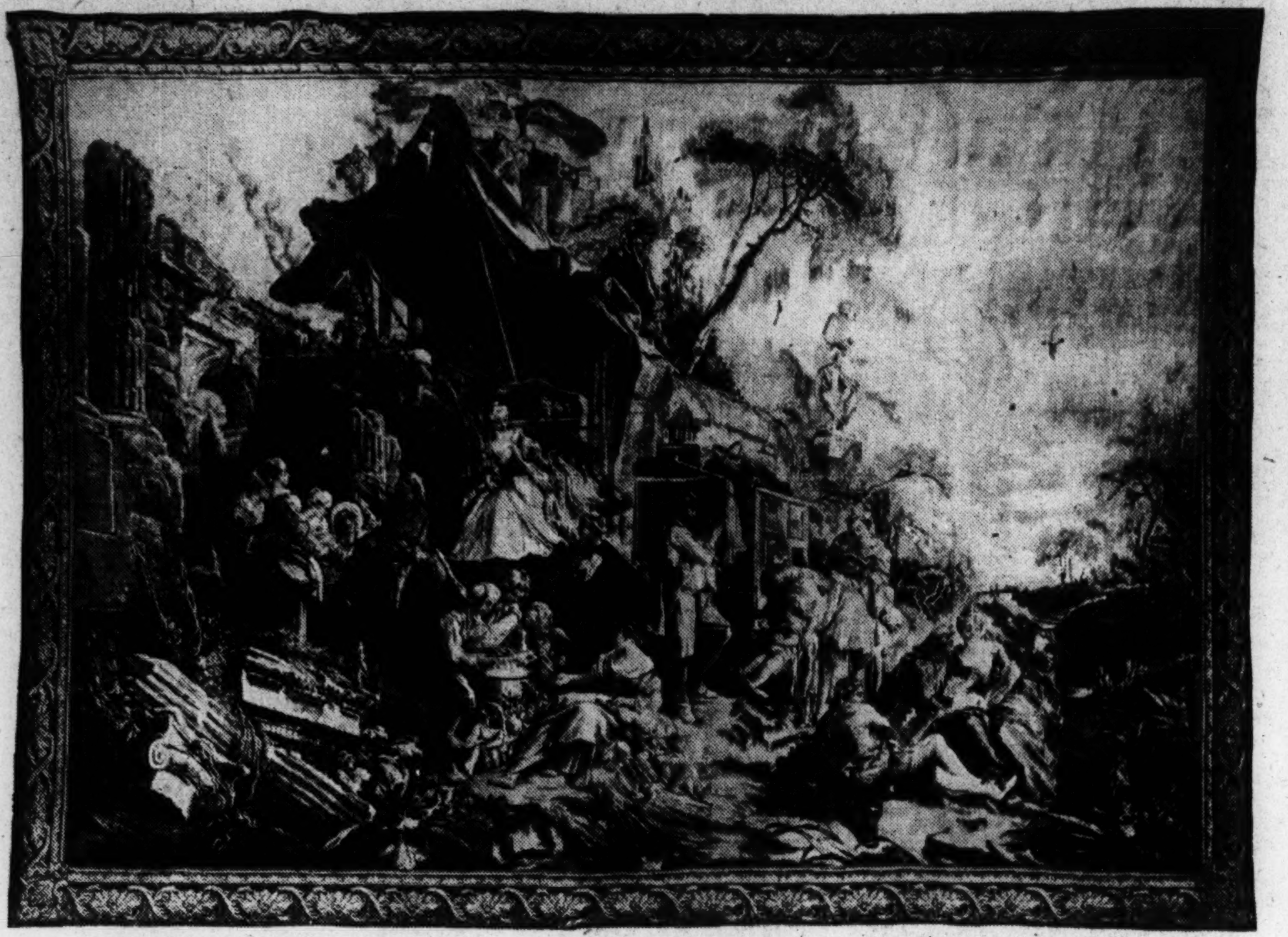
Impressionism is not absent but has undergone a change, at least in its outward aspect. Colnot, Van Blaaderen, Schelfhout, may be called impressionists with cubist sympathies. They see nature in an original and interesting way; they have a quick eye and a firm hand. Their neglect of detail is intentional, and their discard of color in the usual pictorial sense of the word is a remarkable characteristic of the whole school and is in strange contrast to the enthusiasm for lively colors shown by the Russians and their followers.

Somewhat apart stands Charley Toorop. But she also is much taken with robust forms and heavy colors. Peasants she paints in a glowing reddish brown, and giant-like. Her work attracts attention at once. It bears witness of unmistakably great qualities. There is surely a future in store for her.

De Onafhankelijken (The Independents) namely, the "salon des refusés," has much calmed down of late and the exhibition contains some very good works. Conspicuous among them are the "Carnations" by Nanninga, painted in a refined style. Gerard Drost makes his début as a conscientious and truthful impressionist with "Portrait" and "Herring Smoking House" (Haringrookerij). F. Huismans sent "Dutch Farmhouse" ("Noored Hollandsch Boerenerf"), quite in the Colnot style, and Tj. Bottema has a couple of fine water colors from France, "Puy de Dome" and "After the Thunderstorm" ("Na het Onweer"). Henk Melgers follows Van Gogh with "Evening Landscape" ("Landschap in Drente") and Harmen Meurs is also represented in this exhibition by some clever works.

A special attraction of this show was found to be the works by the modern French, of whom the best known are represented. We find the names of Picasso, Matisse, Derain, Lhôte, Asselin, de Vlaminck, Signac and others. Among those outstanding is a still-life by Serusier "Pommes jaunes nappe bleue" and "Les Amies" by Lhôte, which presents the life-sized figures of two girls in a lively variation of red hues, drawn in strong, somewhat rigid lines. Very modern and strong is a landscape "Maison au bord Riviere" by Maurice de Vlaminck, and the president of the Salon des Indépendants, Paul Signac, is represented by a brilliant pointillated canvas "Entrée du Port de Saint Tropez."

In a quiet room off a roaring thoroughfare of Amsterdam there is exhibited a choice collection of works by Matthys Maris. In the center there is a large rose-red painting of a female figure, "Humanity," a work upon which, judging from Thys Maris's letters, the master set great value. Again there is a reproduction, by Maris himself, of his "Sower," and five sketch drawings of decorative art, together with some exquisite etchings: A cathedral from his early London time, a romantic wood, reminiscences of Fontainebleau, a fairylike view of Prague, the town of Maris's forefathers, as "The Enchanted Castle," and some other specimens of intimate art. All bear witness to Maris's intense veneration for art.



TAPESTRY EXECUTED FROM A DESIGN BY BOUCHER

Gloucester Exhibitions

EAST GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Along the byways of southern Europe, on the Mediterranean shores, through Paris streets and in ancient Old-World towns, always with an eye for the picturesque, Samuel Chamberlain has wandered gathering material for the series of etchings, drawings and lithographs now on view at Grace Horne's Galleries at East Gloucester.

He shows us all sorts of odd, romantic nooks and corners such as hold their allure for the etcher; interesting shop fronts, glimpses of courtyards, the arches of old cloisters and the battlemented towers and gables of medieval towns. Mr. Chamberlain has a straightforward method of working and handles his medium with knowledge, assurance and a feeling for artistic values.

He makes us feel the great solidity in the towering "Buttresses of Beauvais Cathedral" and "The Church at Sezanne," prints which have received the first honorable mention at the Paris Salon of this year. The same honor has been awarded to the beautiful "A Side Street in Beauvais" with gabled house fronts leaning toward one another. Flying clouds carry out the lines of the composition in which the rich blacks of the shadows play an important part.

An unusual effect is attained in "The Ile de la Cite," where the slender spire of Sainte Chappelle is seen through the branches of trees on the opposite shore of the Seine.

There is good effect of sunlight and shadow in the crowded "Rue Mouffelard, Paris," with its sky line edged with chimney pots, and its gay market and animated groups of figures.

Other prints of interest are "The Blacksmith's Shop, Senlis," an interesting interior with well-managed detail; "The Loggia de Lanzi, Florence," in which Benvenuto Cellini's "Perseus" forms part of the composition; "The Cypresses, Siracusa," standing darkly along a hilltop against a luminous sky; "Taormina," "The Giant Buttress, Bourgos," and "Amalfi."

The quaint "Old Houses in Lisieux" rise sharp-gabled against the sky, and in "Semur en Auxios" the winding road disappearing into the medieval town seems to lead us straight into the land of romance. Lithographs of interest are "A Gateway in Perpignan" and "The Cloister, St. Benoit."

With pencil or ink and wash, Mr. Chamberlain gets a good effect of sunlight in "Tunis" and "A Back Alley in St. Jean de Luz," and the sunny square in "Pisa" expresses well the open, deserted feeling of midday in Italy.

Pictures by Frederick J. Mulhaupt are now on view at the Reed Studios at East Gloucester. Mr. Mulhaupt's love for Gloucester harbor and woods expresses itself in these pictures of Cape Ann painted at all seasons of the year. He put no reliance upon eccentricity either of style or subject.

He is perhaps at his best in the winter pictures, among the most successful of which is "The White Schooner," a late afternoon effect at the docks. The swirls of dark water and ice-floes together with the drying sails, all in shadow, make a pleasing pattern against the houses of the town lighted with the glow of the setting sun.

His fine snow landscape "By Brook and Ledge" won both the school children's and the adult popular vote when exhibited at the Allied Artists exhibition in New York last spring. Still another aspect of winter is depicted in "Under January's Moon," a canvas of the harbor bathed in soft moonlight, the only bits of bright color being the twinkling lights of the vessels.

The gayly painted boats of the Italian colony form the subject of another winter scene called "Sunshine, Snow and Ice," a brown sail making a joyous bit of color in the middle distance. Another picture of the boats of the same colony is called "The Fishermen's Meal."

Mr. Mulhaupt finds many subjects back from the coast among the woods where a little brook tumbles over rocks and makes harmonies of form and color. Among the most pleasing are "The Cascade," a snow scene in winter sunlight, "Early Spring" with the same brook rushing through a landscape of bare trees, "Evening's Approach," "Height of Autumn" and "Forest Music," a waterfall among sun-dappled trees and overhung with trailing vines.

Municipal Gallery for Davenport, Ia.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 24 (Special)—This city has entered the lists of art patrons by establishing a municipal art gallery. The City Council has voted $20,000 to convert the city armory into a museum and to support it for the first year. The gallery is to open in September and is to have no admission fees. When its doors are opened, citizens of Davenport and its two neighbor cities, Moline and Rock Island, will have an opportunity to see an important collection, R. J. McKinney, director of the museum, says. The gallery starts with 280 pictures recently donated by C. A. Ficke, one of its citizens.

Among the canvases are paintings by Andrea Dei Sarto, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Lawrence, and Peter Brueghel, besides numerous paintings of the Hudson River School and Mexican paintings.

The armory is being transformed into 12 galleries. In this building will be hung not only the paintings owned by the city, but loan collections. Lectures are planned for the coming season by Lorado Taft, Chicago sculptor; Robert B. Harshe, director of the Chicago Art Institute; Charles Fabens Kelley, curator of Oriental art of the Chicago Institute, and others. An established art school will also have its quarters in the new museum.

A Thracian Treasure-House

SOFIA, July 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Bulgarian National Archæological Museum in Sofia is a wonderful grouping together of the arts and crafts of the races which through the centuries have inhabited the Balkan Peninsula. Here are to be found a Roman section, a Greek section and a Thracian section. The neolithic exhibit, with all its primitive implements, is particularly interesting.

Here is to be seen the human setting in its early simplicity, and man is shown in his primitive surroundings with his hammer heads, his clay vessels for the transportation of food, and his other primitive implements.

As the visitor enters the door the first object to attract his attention is a collection of figurines, Aphrodites and other antiquities of the sixth century B.C. Most of these figurines came from the south, from the neighborhood of Plovdiv, of which the classical name is Philippopolis. The museum official who has kindly offered to guide one explains that the soil of Plovdiv is rich with antiquities—"holy" statues—of which the modern "holy pictures" are a poor imitation. There are all sorts of figurines, of all sorts of persons. There is, of course, Aphrodite, and there is Apollo, and copies of many other inhabitants of the Thracian Pantheon.

Bas-reliefs on a flat stone represent a circus in miniature, with panthers, and lions, and other animals bearing remote resemblances to beasts of the jungle, or the Balkan thickets. Here is apparently a bear dancing to the whip or goad of the trainer, much as bears are seen nowadays, performing at the behest of a wandering gypsy.

A little farther on is a collection of jars which once contained food. These date back to before the Stone Age, and are in wonderful state of preservation.

Next comes a piece of sculpture. "The Thracian horseman," the official explains.

"You mean the Greek horseman?" you correct him.

"The Thracian horseman," he corrects you. "The Thracians antedated the Greeks in the field of antiquity. Many feats of sculpture that are credited to Greek chisels really proceeded straight from Thracian sources — the famous Thracian horseman, for instance. Here it is," and he indicates a figure in marble. "This horseman was never chiseled by a Greek, although the sculptor belonged to a race that spoke the Greek language. No, he was a Thracian." Never before, perhaps, has such an opportunity been given to realize the complexity and the variations of the racial problem in the Balkan Peninsula.

The Beauvais Tapestries

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, July 14

BOUCHER, that great French painter of the eighteenth century, devoted a good deal of his time and genius to designing for Beauvais tapestries. Examples of these are seen only on rare occasions. It is therefore something of a great art event that what are probably the finest set of tapestries ever executed from designs by Boucher are now on view at Mr. Frank Partridge's Galleries at King Street, London, S. W.

This extremely fine set of panels, which retain all the freshness of their coloring, and are in a perfect state of preservation are admittedly one of the finest sets of tapestry in existence, of all schools or factories. They were formerly the property of the Comte de Gattellier, and from the time they left the factory they were hung in the Chateau de Beaulieu, on the Loire, until about 20 years ago. Executed between the years 1736-40 they are examples of Boucher's work at the zenith of his power, and one wonders that now after a lapse of about 175 years they should be so pristine in their condition. A great deal of the superb gradation in tone and color is got by the fineness of stitch, which helps enormously the subtle gradation in the rose tints, the pale green, and the quiet blues.

The largest panel, which is about 14 feet long by 10 feet high is entitled "L'Operateur," depicting a country fair, and all the other panels show us rural subjects, which are indicated by their titles, "Le Jardinier," "Le Chasseur," "Le Panier d'Œufs," "La Fille aux Rasins," and so on. The signature of Boucher is to be found boldly set forth as is usual with Beauvais tapestries designed by him.

One hundred invited paintings, forming the third annual exhibition of the American Landscape Painters, is on through July and August, in Guilford, Conn. Last year visitors by auto came from 37 states. Fourteen paintings and one sculpture, a fountain, were sold.

How Long to Paint a Picture?

THE length of time that it takes to produce a work of art is a question that interests the layman. It also is a question that disturbs the painter, because it is impossible for him to estimate the time. On the other hand the business man is accustomed to pay and be paid not only according to his ability, but also according to his time,—so he concludes if a painter stands before his easel 15 hours to finish a picture, he ought to be paid for 15 hours' work. But it happens that each artist works in a different method of procedure and in an individual way, so that no stated time or price can be placed on his output.

John Singer Sargent scraped one canvas as many as 70 times. On the sixty-ninth time, the canvas might be quite dim and smooth from its last scraping. But the picture was definitely fixed in his thoughts, so the seventieth sitting brought out the portrait with bold, sure strokes. It is also known that he spent a whole day drawing a careful pencil study of a Corinthian column. I do not know how much longer he studied this subject but when he had mastered his material he, one day, let slide from his brush one of those wonderful water colors. And they look so easy. His mental preparation and confidence gave his work that spontaneous look that proclaims him as one of our greatest technicians.

An artist once told me that several years before, he had seen a picture of Niagara Falls by Emil Carlson. He wondered why it had never been exhibited. To him, the canvas seemed quite complete, but it was another two or three years before that canvas made its way to the walls of a gallery.

On the other hand Edward Redfield will often paint a picture in what the artists call "one go." He apparently works rapidly and his work has the freshness of an impression, quickly, surely and joyfully projected: his brush unconsciously obeying the dictates of a sure vision. But much more time is probably expended on his picture than the mere painting of it. In the first place years and years of training are back of that canvas. Years of hard work and consecration to his ideals. Then he has been seen to stand before a group of trees, studying them carefully before he came tramping down the lane with his easel and paints.

George Bellows sat in a New York window seemingly idling, but all the time he was meditating on the picture before him. The canvas was quickly painted, but could one declare that it was accomplished in the time spent before his easel?

H. B. Snell paints mentally during the time he conducts his summer class. He rambles aimlessly about a shipyard or sits nightly watching the bay as night comes on. When September arrives and his class is dispersed he works freely.

W. L. Lathrop is another artist who spends more time in dreaming his picture than in painting it.

One young painter tones a canvas, draws it in carefully and then lets it "simmer" in his thoughts all summer. He paints it in the fall. Another artist works in the morning but spends several hours in the afternoon just studying what he has done and deciding what he will do on the morrow.

There are many painters who go out daily with their materials and return always with a delightful picture. These people produce expertly, facilely, but it is rarely that their work has the enduring quality of the more reflective artist.

Then there are times when the painter is bereft of ideas. Almost every artist has to take a rest. It's a common occurrence. He just says he's gone "stale" but that period of relaxation goes into another canvas, when he is mentally refreshed.

Certain pictures are not worthy of the painter. These he destroys, keeping only the really good ones; those which are the perfect combination of a splendid technique and a deep-rooted love of his subject.

If the layman will realize that it takes the artist the same length of time to paint a good picture as it does the business man to establish a good business he will never again vex the painter with the stupid question, "How long did it take to paint that picture?"

Art Notes

Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking and J. J. Enneking continue on exhibition at Whistler House, Lowell, Mass., until Aug. 15.

The summer exhibition at the Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y., consists of 60 contemporary American paintings, selected from leading exhibitions of the past season.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Utopian Doctorate

DURING my recent stay at the University of Utopia I was particularly interested in the rules governing the candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. They were so different from those which obtain in American and in most European universities that I think it may be well to describe them without argument, for what they may be worth.

It is well known that this highest degree conferred by American universities is hedged about very carefully. Candidates are required to pursue certain prescribed courses for periods of at least two or three years, to prepare a "thesis" which usually runs to the length of a good-sized book upon a subject of little interest or importance, and, finally, to take an oral examination which ordinarily lasts three hours in which they "support" their theses, and are called upon to answer questions of a purely factual nature upon the whole field of their studies. There can be no question that the degree is made sufficiently difficult of attainment. The only serious doubt that may be entertained concerning it is the doubt whether it attracts the best type of candidates and subjects them to proper tests.

In the departments of modern languages, for example, the student is kept grinding at grammar for a good part of his time; his thesis subject is frequently determined by no more important consideration than the fact that no one as yet has thought it worthy of attention; his examination tests almost exclusively his memory of facts. When the young doctor goes forth to teach he frequently takes some years to discover that the entire scale of values which he has acquired from the graduate school has to be readjusted. Seldom does he have an opportunity even to mention in his classroom the subject of his dissertation. The grammar, the biographical facts concerning obscure authors, the history of texts, upon which he was tested in his oral examination is so much mental lumber which he discards as rapidly as possible. Often he comes to consider the entire régime through which he has passed as a mere test of endurance rather than of intelligence and as no more, at the best, than the training for a scholar rather than a teacher.

Fundamental Consideration

The differences which I found in Utopia may all be ascribed, I think, to the fundamental consideration, of which the Utopians have never lost sight, that the word "doctor" means nothing but teacher and that the whole method of training men and women for the doctorate should be adjusted to the needs and ideals of the teaching profession. What we are accustomed to call "pure scholarship" is by no means ignored in Utopia, but it is always strictly subordinated to education, which is really a somewhat different thing. Realizing as they do that the doctor of philosophy is to be first of all a teacher, that he is going forth from the university to train other teachers who will put their impress upon still others in turn, the Utopians feel that it is of the utmost importance that his sense of relative values be just and sound. Not only, therefore, do they sedulously avoid doing anything which might distort this but they strive to improve whatever instinct for right proportion he may have. A teacher of literature, say they, should possess and should be able to convey to others an instinct for the best, and they do not see that he is likely to be much assisted to this end by being required to spend two or three years in concentration upon the second and third rate. A teacher, they say again, does his proper work largely by means of expression of one sort and another. They do not see that he is adequately trained for this by spending a prolonged period of time in mere acquisition. They go so far as to assert that no one can be a true teacher unless he is able both to write and to speak with grace, force, and ease. The more I think about these opinions the less ridiculous they seem.

The final oral examination for the doctor's degree in the University of Utopia is much more difficult than any given in America or in Europe. The candidate has been thoroughly tested in all such minor matters as the ancient languages, literary history, biography, and the like, before he comes up for this last ordeal. It has already been decided that he has the scholarly equipment demanded of aspirants to the degree, so that the field is cleared for more important matters. When he enters the examination room he is handed some standard classic of Utopian literature with which, presumably, he is already familiar. (To make the situation clearer, let us suppose that he is given a copy of Tennyson's Ulysses.) When he has had time to read this over to himself he is asked to read it aloud to the examiners.

The Supreme Test

This test of reading, the Utopians confidently assert, is the supreme test to which a candidate for the degree in literature can be put. A slovenly utterance, bad enunciation, false emphases, monotony, awkward posture, or even a defective voice is regarded as sufficient proof of his unfitness. If he reads the first line of Ulysses—

"It little profits that an idle king"

—in an even tone and without break, failing to observe that the last three words are in apposition with a pronoun farther on in the sentence, his examiners suspect that he has not yet learned the teacher's fundamental task of getting sense off the printed page. They do not ask him to declaim the poem as an elocutionist or an actor might do, but only to render the thought and something, at least, of the feeling, with adequacy, clearness and vigor.

If the first half of the doctor's examination is passed satisfactorily, the candidate is then asked to talk about the poem he has just read as he would before a class. In comment upon Tennyson's poem he would be expected to bring out the fact that the character of Ulysses is obviously not derived directly from Homer, who regarded the sea not in the modern romantic way, but with deep misgiving. He might even be expected to know that Tennyson took the character from Dante. More important than this, however, would be the candidate's awareness of the poetical values of the poem—the power and charm of the chief character, the persuasive force of his eloquence, the entrancing beauty of the natural setting. If it appeared finally that he was able to see, to feel, and to present the poem in its entirety as a work of art and a thing of beauty, so as to build it solidly into the very lives of those before him, then the examining board would have no hesitation of promoting him to the coveted doctorate. Such a man they would think capable of undertaking the great task of the teacher.

O. S.

Innerness

SOME days ago I talked to a wise father. He had reared two children. They are young folk of repute and of finest breeding, mannered well and of singleness of purpose. This man lives on a farm amid trying conditions.

I remarked to the father about his children and how he reared them. His recipe was simple. "Well, I always trusted them. I never struck either of them more than once, and at that not very hard."

This was interesting, and I urged this quiet man on. "When I sent my boy out to work in the field alone I always told him in detail just how a thing should be done, but always added: 'Now, if when you come to do it the work does not seem to be right, then use your own judgment.'"

Having some boys of my own, I pressed further with the wise father and drew out the fact that this simple instruction had been a sort of family pride and procedure. "My father always told me to work that way and it made me feel responsibility."

The work was not so important, not even plowing corn. The boy's character was greater than his work. Wonder if that is part of what Browning meant when he said: "All labor ranks the same with God."

It was "innerness" that the good father stressed with his children, and then their work, of whatever sort, was permeated, motived, interpreted by this innerness. A man is more than his occupation.

We have regulated the youth, educated him, legislated him, coaxed him and cajoled him, but often we have done little for his innerness.

If youth is to gain a footing where he may stand solidly through the storm and trial of his great day, firmly set there to do his share of the world's work and to enjoy it, this seemingly reckless attitude of the old farmer must be taken toward youth.

"Do it this way, boy, thus and thus, but if after you are at the job it does not seem to work out well that way, then use your own judgment." Thus innerness, the valuablest trait of all, is added to youth, which is a veritable compass for his adventurous craft as it fights down the narrows to the open sea of life.

M. M. W.

Joseph and His Brethren. The Lessons in Ethics in the Third Grade of the Ethical Culture School Are Based Chiefly on the Story of Joseph and His Brethren. The Pupils Designed and Made Their Costumes in the Above Scene.

Ethical Culture, Altruism, Service

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

THE purpose of the Ethical Culture School is well set forth in a statement contributed to a recent year book by the pupils of the seventh grade: "To teach, encourage, and create the spirit of co-operation. To teach the spirit of equality and of opportunity for all human beings."

Forty-seven years ago Dr. Felix Adler, after considerable experience in social work, became convinced that the working classes could more successfully present their cause if they could prove to the world that they knew how to co-operate. Accordingly he and some of his friends organized a free kindergarten, the aim of which was to teach co-operation and good citizenship. This was the beginning of the Ethical Culture School.

This thought of the founder animates the leaders and teachers of the school and is reflected by an attitude of practical altruism and friendly service among the pupils. Although it is now a private school provision is made by means of scholarships for the free admission of a large proportion of the pupils. "Thus children of all financial and social classes and of different races are brought together on equal terms. In this way the conditions are provided which tend to break down class prejudices and to foster mutual respect and good will. This the school regards as essential to the inculcation of the democratic spirit."

Definite instruction in the fundamentals of ethics is given throughout all grades. In the early years this instruction takes the form of selected stories from fairy tales and from the great classics, the Bible, and Homer's Odyssey. In the high school the work develops systematically the basic ethical ideals.

"In order that the understanding and the good will developed by this instruction may find expression, opportunities of social service are furnished in the home, the school, the settlement house and the neighborhood. Clothing, food, and money are collected for needy families; older students aid in settlement house activities; and students help their teachers instruct groups of neighborhood children who come to the school for afternoon kindergarten instruction, art, shop work, music, sewing, cooking, and physical training. Regular school credits toward the diploma are granted for this neighborhood service."

The school considers the historical method an important ally to ethical instruction. "By the teaching, in outline, of the main steps of progress in science, art, industry, and so forth, the student is in some measure inspired with the idea of progress and with the desire to contribute something toward the realization of a more perfect future. A great deal of the work of the school is thus accomplished in the teaching of the ordinary branches of the curriculum."

To the objection that is often made that the discussion of moral problems is likely to make the children priggish the Ethical Culture School replies: "This depends very largely upon the attitude of the teacher and the spirit in which the lessons are conducted. One of the essential things is the spirit of humility, which all the great teachers of ethics have had—notably Socrates, who said: 'I know nothing.' This was more than Socratic irony, for he meant that in comparison with true wisdom his knowledge was nothing, and the effect upon his pupils must have created that humility which was in the master's mind. If this spirit pervades the lessons, there is no danger of the pupils becoming priggish."

The writer observed an animated and thoughtful discussion in a seventh grade ethics class. The students expressed their views with most admirable poise and fluency. In this grade the lessons bear upon the idea of freedom and the meaning of true freedom. An attempt is made to lead the children to a higher idea of physical, political, mental, and moral freedom. The work of previous grades has dealt fully with the story of Moses and its significance. Moses had led his people through the wilderness into liberty. Liberty is after all nothing but a great opportunity; and how to make use of it furnishes the subject matter for the year.

The meaning of intellectual freedom and the value of intellectual training is shown by the life of the Athenians. The stories of Themistocles, Aristides, Pericles, Socrates, are told the children. After reading and discussing Pericles' oration on citizenship the pupils were asked to write a citizenship oath for an American.

Opportunity is given the pupils to put into practice their ideals of citizenship. The upper classes form their own governments and write their own constitutions.

Picture Story Reading

Birmingham, Ala.
Special Correspondence

THE public school system of Birmingham is one of the first in the country to test the new method of teaching beginners how to read, known as picture-story reading. The project was initiated here last February by three first-grade teachers.

Not only does picture-story reading, as the name indicates, teach reading by means of pictures, but also incidentally. Reading is made an outgrowth of every activity during the day, the effort being made to surround the pupils completely with reading atmosphere. Labeling objects in the room, such as crayon boxes, windows, tables, chairs, and "in" and "out" signs on doors is one of the ways suggested in which reading can be taught outside of the regular period. Also directions can be put on the board instead of given orally.

The method was developed by Miss Nila Banton Smith, assistant supervisor of the Detroit public schools, under the direction of Stuart A. Courtis, originator of the Courtis "standard tests" for measuring efficiency of school work. This plan of having the method first tried out by two or three good teachers, rather than universally adopted, is recommended by Miss Smith, who points out that picture-story reading is so different from conventional methods of teaching reading that it requires a vast amount of experiment to whip it into shape.

Since the method was installed in Birmingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Gleason's room in the Avondale school has attracted a throng of visitors. Their opening remark usually is: "We have come to see the children use the dictionary." This dictionary consists of pictured words, the child himself first learning the words and then filing them in his dictionary, which when completed becomes a permanent reference.

Using the Dictionary

It was at the Avondale school that Dr. Albert E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, in a recent visit here, saw the method in practice. Picture story reading was one of the projects praised by Dr. Winship, who in speaking of the Birmingham schools, said that he knew of no city anywhere that had demonstrated as many phases of educational progress and at the same time has tried no experiments that have failed.

When the six-year-old was called upon to read the direction, "Color her cap red," she knew all the words except "her." Up to this time the children had had but little practice in using the dictionary, so that it was with some misgiving that the teacher gave the order, "Find the new word in your dictionary." Even Dr. Winship and the others gathered in the classroom seemed to feel the tenseness of the situation. Quickly the little girl ran her finger down the alphabetical margin of the dictionary until she came to the letter "h." Then opening the "h" page she read the direction, "See label 8." Turning to label 8, she found the picture illustrating the story of Cinderella, under which was printed, "When the prince saw Cinderella going, he ran after her." The child slipped a card along each word of the label until she came to the right one. With a smile she looked up at the teacher, "I have found it; the new word is 'her'."

In developing the method, the aims to be kept in view are that each child is to progress as rapidly as his individual effort will justify, and that means are to be provided whereby he may largely teach himself to read.

The course comprises 29 lessons, the first eight of which are preparatory. The teacher works with the children in a group in these first lessons, assisting them to acquire the ability needed to work independently later on. In lessons 9 to 29, the majority of the pupils work largely without the teacher's direction, each one progressing at an individual rate.

The Outfit

The outfit for picture story reading consists of a large lesson pad of frames, cut-outs, and directions, a dictionary, a pad of stories, a story book cover, a large envelope container, and a teacher's manual, which tells how to use the material. On each picture frame is a background in which the important objects are omitted, in their place being printed names. From the series of printed figures, which are to be cut out, colored, and pasted in the frame, the child makes the complete picture. In each set of directions, which guide in making the pictures, are several new words, and these the child learns by finding them for himself in his dictionary.

New words are first learned by matching them with words under the pictures which the teacher puts on the blackboard. As the child advances he matches with pictured words above the directions in the pad, and these he files in his dictionary. When a picture is finished the child tears off the top sheet from the pad of stories. On this sheet is a small replica of the picture he has made, together with a story about the picture which contains all the new words he has been teaching himself while building the picture.

Words that cannot be pictured are determined by their position in the sentences. To teach the words, "over" and "under," for instance, a bridge and a bird flying over it are pictured, and underneath is printed, "The bird flies over the bridge." A second picture shows the bird flying under the bridge with the printed label, "The bird flies under the bridge."

The name of the first story of the series, "The boy who could not count two," is printed as a label under the picture illustrating the story. As the teacher tells the story she points to the label, constantly emphasizing it and repeating it frequently until the child memorizes it unconsciously. Also the teacher assists the children to reproduce the story and then to dramatize it.

265 Words

The lessons cover a vocabulary of about 265 words which is composed of those having the highest frequency in the Thorndike word list, together with those most commonly used in 10 primers, but which do not occur in the Thorndike list.

The material used in picture story reading will occupy an average six-year-old child for about 14 weeks. During this time the child has mastered the mechanics of reading, and is ready to use primers and first readers. Eight weeks after the method was initiated in the Birmingham schools many of the children were reading primers and first readers, while others had advanced to second readers. The children are enthusiastic over picture story reading.

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 39

Efforts to **treble** dollars may drain **exchequers,** but all constructive efforts are spokes in the wheels of progress.

In "Who's Who" among the nation's **millionaires,** are names of men and women who began as **typists,** so the **columnists** tell us.

Under what **ordinance** may the **offensive filling** station be **razed?**

Municipal administrations able to ward off political **interference** show **amazing** reductions in per **capita expenditures.**

Progress was **initiated** by communication. Methods, new and novel, are broadening the confines of **urban** and rural residents.

Thieves may **haul** away our **furniture,** and **chauffeurs** may take our **limousine** or **coupe,** but no one can **steal** our mental treasures.

NOTE TO STUDENT
"ordnance"
"filing"
"warred" "hall"
etc., in next
lesson.

DERIVATIVE WORDS
drainage
offensively
stationary
offset
amazement
initiative
novelty
methodical
haulage
stealth

PRONOUNCE
treble
exchequer
confines
chauffeur
limousine
coupe

Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor. The present series of 40 lessons will end Aug. 3. Another, the Civic Series, will start Sept. 28.]

Crafts School in Demand by Industry and Others

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Eng.

"DO YOU find that your students are readily absorbed into the various art crafts and trades demanding special qualifications?" one of the officials of the London Central School of Arts and Crafts was asked. In reply the records were shown, which gave, in as many instances as possible, the after career of the thousands of students that have passed through the school's classes. It was a convincing reply to the criticism sometimes made that definite training leads to little of economic value, for here was evidence of the way in which aptitude had been trained to a point where it could be utilized in, and was in demand for, skilled callings.

The London County Council may well be proud of its central school, for the exhibits shown this year are of a high order. The printing and bookbinding have a freshness and a spontaneity that show that individual taste and talent are hampered by no conventional training. A few copies of Samuel Butler's "Hesiod" have been printed and bound at the school and were exhibited. Nobody who has seen the beautiful examples of pottery, with form, coloring and glaze of fine quality, could believe that the modern student is less skilled in one of the most necessary though it may be the most primitive of arts, than his forbears. Here, in the heart of London, there is opportunity for learning pottery from beginning to end, a modern kiln being installed on the premises.

Eighteen hundred students, most of them adults, attend the Central School, and perhaps one of the most significant facts is the way in which they are drawn not only from the London area but from the United States, from the dominions and from the Continent, their governments in many cases sending them for the training. Exchange of ideas thus made possible cannot help acting as a definite stimulus to the work. Artists and master craftsmen of repute come for refresher courses and, since much of the school's work is post-graduate, students are not allowed to continue in attendance unless their work is likely to conform to the high standard required.

Another point worth noticing is the commissions given to the school. Many thousand scrolls of honor have been intrusted to the students, and addresses for important public functions often come from the Central School. The art of lettering and script writing owe their revival largely to the persistent encouragement given them in this municipal studio.

There is no handicraft or trade which cannot be learned, for, while lithography and engraving, metal work and cabinet making and all the usual channels of work are provided for, the gentler arts of embroidery, tapestry and weaving receive an equal share of attention. There can be no doubt that if members of the general public were aware of the fine work being done here they would cease to complain of a work-a-day and prosaic commercialism, in admiration for what is almost a renaissance in arts and crafts. The records of the Central School seem to prove that a demand for beautiful things is in direct relation to the most sincere kind of education.

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THE HOME FORUM

With Chisel and Pen

HAVE you ever thought of Thomas Woolner as a poet—that quiet sculptor whose chisel wrought such delightful magic with huge blocks of granite and marble? His was a twofold genius overflowing in distinct and separate channels. In the midst of his busy early London days in the little Stanhope Street studio where he worked during the years that immediately followed his apprenticeship to the great master, Behmes, he dreamed rosy dreams, in which he saw himself offering the world a gracious gift of poetry as well as heroic bronzes, finely executed bas-reliefs and carefully wrought portrait medallions.

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Undoubtedly it was Woolner's pertinacious desire to become a poet that caused him to identify himself with that eager group of young enthusiasts who called themselves the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," believing that they were to revolutionize both painting and literature. In the long hours spent with these congenial associates in Rossetti's studio, Woolner's ambition was realized to such a degree that he was allowed space in the little magazine that the brotherhood published for several of his poems. In the very first issue of the periodical, "The Germ," as it was called by the Pre-Raphaelites, Thomas Woolner found himself in the company of Coventry Patmore, Christina Rossetti and several other poets whose work had already weathered the sharp criticism that met every new venture of that particular period.

When Cassell's "National Library," edited by Professor Henry Morley, published Woolner's poetry in an unpretentious small-sized volume, it was clearly stated in the rather intimate and illuminating introduction that the "Library" considered itself singularly honored in presenting the work of so well known a genius. It would, indeed, have been extremely difficult for so prominent a figure as the great English sculptor, whose historical and allegorical figures were familiar to England and Australia, to have kept out of the searching public eye, and the comments of his illustrious friends upon the appearance of the little volume of verse were enthusiastic and gratifyingly cordial. An appreciation of his work taken from "The Times" and written by his friend, Callender Ross, speaks of it with deep feeling:

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"The dominant characteristic of Woolner's work, whether in sculpture or poetry, is its entire conscientiousness and thoroughness. There are no pot-boilers from his hand, and nothing in the long catalogue of his works that does not display truth of sentiment, purity of taste, and consummate executive ability. . . . He was the uncompromising foe of shams, of clap-trap and of superficiality. To other men's work in all departments he applied no other standard than that by which he habitually tested his own, and while indulgent and even tender to honest effort, however imperfect its results, he was a severe critic of pretentious mediocrity." In his poem, "Work," Woolner freely expresses his deep-rooted belief in honest effort and right achievement:

"But sweeter than all roses, sights of birds,
Richer than fruit, more than whole lands of corn,
Fairer than glories of the brightest day,
Dearer than any old, familiar sound
Of childhood hours, than every glittering joy
Thrown from the teeming fountain of the earth,
Is our impulsive answer to the call
Of Duty.

And all thus crowned illume their work
In splendour that no earthly eye may pierce
And know that every seed they set, and stone
They fix, and truth they reach, unite to found
A well-planned city in a governed land
That rising bases high a Temple built
Firm in its centre to the praise of God.
And each beholds his labours glorified,
Alike the toiler at the desk, a King
Upon his throne, or builder of the bridge."

Woolner's close friendship with the Tennysons was one of his happiest experiences, and it is well for the world of bibliophiles that echoes of its intimacy run through many of the letters that passed frequently between them. They, more than any others of his long list of distinguished friends, shared his intense joy in worthy achievement. Writing to Mrs. Tennyson about the medallion that he proposed making of Lord Tennyson, Woolner said:

"Tell Mr. Tennyson it will not require a great deal of time as I am so well acquainted with his features now and he need not anticipate it as an extraordinarily formidable task; Millais told me he read him some new poems of such marvellous beauty, that they surpassed anything he had ever done before, which, of course, I find too hard to believe true, as I do not believe perfection can be more than perfect.

"I am delighted to hear Rossetti and Millais are going to illustrate the poems with Hunt, they are the only men who ought to presume to tread upon that enchanted ground."

Later, in a letter written from Hampstead Road, March, 1856, he writes:

"I likewise send Apollo (Lord Tennyson) some blank books of which he stood in need: there is one for his pocket, that he may be tempted to set down the lovely lines he makes while out walking instead of trusting to a treacherous memory—the writing will not rub out tell him: there is one thick book where-in I wish you could persuade him to write down all the exquisite pictures he has already formed, in words so that they may not be lost; it grieves me to think what risk they run of fading out."

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Emily Tennyson's gracious reply to these letters discloses the intimacy that existed between the Tennysons and Thomas Woolner:

"Dear Mr. Woolner:

"What a wonderful medallion have you sent. Wonderful in delicacy! The only thing I would suggest is the scraping away of a little of the nose underneath the nostril all along to the point so as to shorten the nose a wee bit; if this would not bother you and if you think it right.

"Alfred's love and the boys'.

Most truly yours,
Emily Tennyson."

In a note in Thomas Woolner's diary dated November 11th, 1861, he states: "Took Tennyson the Fisherman story." A simple statement in itself but of vast import to future generations, for from that simple sketch with its rich note of supreme sacrifice, Tennyson wove the warp and woof of "Enoch Arden." Emily Tennyson wrote to Woolner, "I hope you will think what A. has done of the 'Fisherman' as grand and beautiful as I do."

Woolner's work in stone and marble is eloquent of the love of true beauty that gives dignity to all his work, whether it is expressed in the colossal figure of some national hero or in the simple posture of "The Housemaid," his life-size statue of which a bronze model was cast for the Royal Academy.

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No review of Woolner's life and work would be complete without some mention of his long and intimate friendship with Coventry Patmore. It was this "candid friend" who patiently read proof for him and gave Woolner many a word of enlightening criticism, until Woolner admitted in a letter to Patmore, "The truth is I had the whole poem in mind at once always (as I may say) and good workmanship, unless it came naturally, I did not pay enough attention to . . . Nothing like a 'candid friend,' for tho' the phrase is used as a joke I am convinced it is the best way of avoiding obscurity."

It is evident that Patmore was in a measure compensated for the effort he had put forth for his friend, for his own letter is the acknowledgment of a gift from Woolner:

"Accept my best thanks for the lovely Flaxman, and Turner, which is like a painted perfume. There are two spaces of wall in my study for which I had nothing good enough. Now these will be filled. I don't think you will regret the work you have put upon your poem. . . .

Yours ever truly,
C. Patmore."

There is a musical, almost lyric note in some of the Woolner poems that delights the ear, and those more prolific writers who knew and prized his efforts gave warm recognition to his poetical talent. We might quote passage after passage from the numerous letters that brightened so many hours for the great sculptor, and from the glowing, eager replies that he sent back, all carrying his strong, vital message to his little world.

E. G. R. Y.

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Garden-Spiders

Across the path from tree to tree
Slim silken strands are lightly hung
By gnome-like spiders. You can see
The artist-insects run among
The fairy-coloured ropes, in fear
Of me who threaten to destroy
Their airy balconies (a tear
Would almost flood them). But my joy
Is such that having stood to stare,
I bend me down and pass along.
The fruit of so much toil I spare,
And my great joy with spiders share;
They have not long.

—J. C. Bird, in Voices.

Morning Walk—Santa Fe

In Burro Alley I saw no one
(This was hours before the sun)
Only the grey adobe walls
Leaning down like waterfalls,
Only the weedy patios
No longer gay with strumming beaux.

Don Gaspar Street, processional,
Dipped and bowed, its shoulders tall
Were red with brick, gigantic words
Rose and soared thereon like birds.

The Alameda was a way
As tranquil as a field in May.
Under the cottonwoods it ran,
And under them I met a man
With frosty beard and cherry eyes.
He looked at me without surprise,
Although I carried no pail of food,
Nor drove a burro lashed with wood.

I met four burros on Cañon Road,
Every burro with his load.
I looked at them as anyone should
Seeing a burro winged with wood.
Exactly as a river moves
Flowed the placid burro hooves.
I walked away from Cañon Road;
Mine had become a winged load.

The dawn was nearer than I knew,
The icy air came up like dew.
De Vargas Street was like a lane;
On Monte Sol I met the rain;
Dripping, he brought me home again.

—Lynn Riggs, in Palms.

"Come Up"

I rose—I rose
The wild raptures
And the beating wings of song
Were mine,
The sun,
The climbing flight
And the great fellowship of the stars.
I rose—I rose
And when I was wearied
A cricket on a grass blade
Far above me piped:
Come up! Higher! Come up! Up!
Up here with Apollo and me!

—Don Marquis, in "The Awakening and Other Poems."

"Consider the lilies of the field"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER is here and with lavish hand is spreading its wealth of beauty over field and wood. Every nook and corner of the wayside glows with color, and bird songs fill the air with melody. The brown marshes are blue with irises, and the depths of the cloistered wood are fragrant with moss and fern. There is abundance everywhere; even the scarred and ugly stumps have flowered into beauty. Why should the children of men seem to be burdened with lack and limitation? Have they forgotten the Master's loving message, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly"?

One thinks reverently of a certain summer day long ago, in Palestine, when Christ Jesus bade his disciples "consider the lilies of the field,"—a familiar sight to them, as they went to and fro through Galilee. Nothing was commonplace to Jesus. So, as he strove to awaken the thoughts of his disciples, he drew their attention to the simple, everyday things, and taught them to be grateful for them because they pointed to the Father's care. "If then God so clothe the grass, . . . how much more will he clothe you," he gently reminded them. And he taught them lessons from the birds of the air, saying: "Your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?"

The sense of lack or limitation was as common then as now in human experience, and Jesus showed the way by which it could be healed, just as he showed the way to heal sickness and sin. He knew that every human problem arises from believing in a power opposed to God; and he proved his teaching by overcoming every so-called law of lack or limitation which tried to hold humanity in bondage.

We cannot associate any thought of poverty with Jesus, whose radiant figure must always have been clothed in garments of beauty and light. Although to one who offered to follow him he said, "Foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head," he who knew of the infinitude of good so clearly could not have spoken with any sense of poverty.

We cannot find in the teachings of Christ Jesus anything which implies that poverty is the will of God. Poverty would try to hinder men's normal development; it is no part of God's plan for man made in His image and likeness, to whom He gave dominion over all the earth. The prophet of old voiced a spiritual law when he said, "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

The world is beginning to realize that the healing of sickness is an essential part of Christianity. It must also be recognized that the healing of poverty is one of the fruits of a right understanding of Christ's Christianity. Sometimes the healing of lack or limitation may seem to be a difficult process, because human belief looks for relief from poverty by material ways and means and refuses to take the way pointed out by Christ Jesus: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." The spiritual law which underlies this demand of Truth will endure forever.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment." Poverty is thus fundamentally a lack of spiritual ideas. When we learn through Christian Science of the good God, who is our Father-Mother, the parent Mind, we awaken to realize that the ideas of this ever present Mind are ever available. In order to make room for these spiritual ideas, which alone are real, we have to rid ourselves of wrong thoughts, such as failure, discouragement, timidity, and lack, and seek for those spiritual ideas which belong to the kingdom of God,—thoughts of courage and patience, love and trust. We must mentally reach out for and endeavor to appropriate those spiritual ideas which belong to us as the children of God. We must cast out all thoughts of resentment, selfishness, and self-pity, and array ourselves in such spiritual qualities as quietness, confidence, unselfishness, gratitude, and praise. By putting spiritual things first, we shall find that all our needs are met. As Mrs. Eddy continues on the page quoted from above: "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Krüger, Potsdam

Wildemann in the Harz Mountains, Germany

Deep Watermen

To hark back to the Trades. One of the first denizens of deep water, and one of the most interesting, that we saw as soon as we got down to warmer latitudes were flying-fish. Just a few at first, then shoals and shoals of them. They simply swarm all over the tropic seas. . . . "Flying-fish weather" sailors often call the latitudes they inhabit. Their so-called wings are thin, gauzy affairs, bearing no resemblance to those of a bird but more like a huge dragonfly's. Their flight too is really no more than skimming; they rise out of the water with a flip of their tails and vibrate their wings like planes. A couple of hundred yards is about their limit, then back they fall into the water with a "zip" and, a moment after, leap out again and are off on another flight. I have often heard it said that they can fly only as long as their wings are wet; whether this is so I don't know, but it is certain that they only remain in the air ten or twenty seconds and can do little more, I should think, than throw their pursuers momentarily off their track.

They keep together in huge shoals and sometimes we saw an acre or more of the surface break into a silver shimmer as thousands upon thousands of them rose into the air, skimmed madly along just above the tops of the seas, and suddenly disappeared again. Day and night seem just the same to them, they are for ever a-twitter and on the alert. . . .

Another and very different species of deep waterman that we met with were whales. I well remember the first that I saw. It was one evening, off the Canaries. I was looking out over the rail, waiting for two bells to strike . . . when I saw, quite close to the ship, one—two—three—up to half a score, huge black bodies heave themselves silently half out of the sea. As they rose, thin jets of watery vapour were thrown high in the air with a long hissing noise. "Whales, by all that's wonderful!" said I to myself. They seemed in no hurry, but with an easy gliding roll that hardly rippled the water went curving under. A moment or two later up they came again—one saw the glistening curve of each huge bulk—then down once more they plunged. They were most fascinating to watch, in movements so vast and leisurely, yet they did not ruffle the surface so much as a swimming man would have done.

One Sunday morning, a week or two later, I had an even better opportunity of observing a whale closely, for an immense fellow came up along side, almost touching our plates, and swam for a few minutes abreast of us. I believe he was a solitary old bull-cachalot; he was without comparison the most monstrous living thing that ever I saw. He stretched from the break of the poop almost to the fok's'le head and cannot have been far short of a hundred feet in length. His skin was a dirty grey in colour, not black and glistening like the majority of whales, and covered with barnacles and what looked like growths of weed. He swam for a few minutes alongside and then, with majestic deliberation, sounded.—Rex Clements, in "A Gipsy of the Horn."

Village Wildemann

EARLY in the ninth century the name "Harz" or "Hart" was found in old scripts, "silva quae vocatur Harz." This mountain or forest-chain has always been the line of demarcation between different tribes and races. Its summit, the "Brocken," about eleven hundred and forty-two meters high, has a weather observatory and panorama tower, from which at fair weather one can see beyond Magdeburg toward Berlin, a distance of nearly three hundred kilometers (air-line). In the Harz mountains charcoal is won and also iron ore. Cattle are raised in the valleys and mountain pastures. The herds with their charming bells are world-known, rejoicing the wanderer. Various trips can be made by tourists who are good walkers, and one can keep four weeks going (eight hours a day) and then he has hardly finished, having seen the greater part.

Not only in summer is the Harz a well sought recreation ground but also in winter. Sport festivities take place every year in winter at Harzburg, Wernigerode, St. Andreasberg, Brannbage and Schierke at the foot of the Brocken.

West of the Brocken lies the village "Wildemann," four hundred and twenty meters high, in the valley of the mountain-river "Innerste." The village has its name from the old "saga" that a tribe of giants had been dwelling here as foresters and wild men, who seemed so old that moss was growing on their heads and bodies. They were feared by the first settlers, who were miners and founded the iron mine "Wildemann" under the protection of Henry the Younger, Duke of Brannschroeig, in 1524. These giants or "moos-men" are the symbol of the Harz and with an uprooted pine in the hand they represent the wild force of the forested mountains. Two of these "moos-men" are the shield bearers of the Prussian coat-of-arms. Even at people's festivities appears the "Wilde-Mann" (wild man) clothed with moss and a pine in his hand.

The narrowness of the valley forced the villagers to build their houses close to the deep mountain slopes, so that their rear doors lead to the second story. This timid-looking "brook" is quite a wild one after rainy days or in spring after snow melting.

To Sheila Playing Haydn

Oh, when thy fingers touch the notes, I think
The deer go stepping to the brook to drink;
Beneath the level beech-leaves low I peer,
And see again, branch-horned, the crested deer,
The thin-legged does, the fawn in that green light
On tiptoe following them out of sight. . . .

For no young thing of beast or bird or tree
I've seen, but I have seemed to look on thee,
And at thy sound I go remembering
About the woods of every vanished spring.

—Sylvia Lynd, in The London Mercury.

"Reparad los lirios del campo"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL VERANO está aquí y con mano pródiga despliega su tesoro de belleza sobre campo y bosque. Todo rincón y esquina del camino reluce de colores y el canto de los pájaros llena el aire de melodía. Los pantanos morenos están azules de lirios y los fondos del bosque enclaustrado están fragantes de musgo y helecho. Hay abundancia por todas partes; aun los troncos feos y cicatrizados han florecido hasta parecer hermosos. ¿Por qué han de parecer cargados de carestía y limitaciones los hijos de los hombres? ¿Han olvidado el amable mensaje del Maestro: "Yo he venido para que tengan vida, y para que la tengan en abundancia"?

Uno piensa reverentemente de cierto día de verano hace mucho tiempo, en Palestina, cuando Cristo Jesús mandó a sus discípulos: "Reparad los lirios del campo,"—vista común para ellos al andar por Galilea. Ninguna cosa era común para Jesús. De modo que al esforzarse en despertar los pensamientos de sus discípulos, les llamaba la atención a las cosas sencillas de todos los días y les enseñaba a estar agradecidos por ellas porque indicaban la solicitud del Padre. "Y si la hierba del campo . . . Dios la viste así, ¿no hará mucho más á vosotros?", les recordó dulcemente y les dió lecciones de las aves del cielo, diciendo: "Vuestro Padre celestial las alimenta. ¿No sois vosotros mucho mejores que ellas?"

La idea de falta o limitación era tan común en aquel tiempo como ahora en la experiencia humana, y Jesús mostró el modo de curarlo, de la misma manera que mostró el modo de curar enfermedades y pecados. Él sabía que todo problema humano resulta de la creencia en un poder opuesto a Dios; y probó su enseñanza, venciendo toda ley (así llamada) de falta o limitación que trataba de tener a la humanidad en cautiverio.

No podemos asociar ninguna idea de pobreza con Jesús, cuya figura radiante debe haber estado siempre vestida de prendas de belleza y luz. No obstante a uno que ofreció seguirle dijo: "Las zorras tienen cavernas, y las aves del cielo nidos; mas el Hijo del hombre no tiene donde recueste su cabeza," el que conocía tan claramente la infinitud del bien no podía haber hablado con ninguna idea de pobreza.

No podemos encontrar en las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús nada que implique que la pobreza es la voluntad de Dios. La pobreza trataría de impedir el desarrollo normal del hombre; no forma parte del plan de Dios para el hombre hecho en Su imagen y Su semejanza, a quien él dió dominio sobre toda la tierra. El profeta de antaño proclamó una ley espiritual cuando dijo: "Mozo fuí, y he envejecido, y no he visto justo desamparado, ni su simiente que mendigue pan."

El mundo empieza a comprender que la curación de enfermedades es una parte esencial del Cristianismo. Debe también ser reconocido que la curación de la pobreza es uno de los frutos de la buena comprensión del Cristianismo de Cristo. Algunas veces la curación de la carestía o de la limitación puede parecer un procedimiento difícil, porque la creencia humana busca alivio de la pobreza por medios y arbitrios materiales y rehusa seguir el camino señalado por Cristo Jesús: "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia, y todas estas cosas os serán añadidas." La ley espiritual que sostiene esta demanda de la Verdad durará para siempre.

Mrs. Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito en "Miscellaneous Writings" (pág. 307): "Dios os da Sus ideas espirituales, y a su vez, éstas os dan los abastecimientos diarios. Nunca pidáis para mañana: basta que el Amor divino es una ayuda siempre presente; y si esperáis sin dudar, tendréis todo lo que necesitéis a todo momento." La pobreza es por lo tanto, fundamentalmente, una falta de ideas espirituales. Cuando aprendemos por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana sobre el Dios bueno, que es nuestro Padre y Madre, la Mente paterna, despertamos a comprender que las ideas de esta Mente omnipresente están siempre disponibles. A fin de hacer lugar para estas ideas espirituales, las cuales solo son reales, tenemos que librarnos de pensamientos erroneos, tales como el fracasar, el desaliento, la timidez y la carencia, y buscar aquellas ideas espirituales que pertenecen al reino de Dios,—pensamientos de coraje y paciencia, amor y confianza. Debemos mentalmente hacer esfuerzos para alcanzar y apropiar esas ideas espirituales que nos pertenecen como hijos de Dios. Es preciso que echemos fuera todo pensamiento de resentimiento, egoismo y lástima propia y nos ataviemos con cualidades tales como quietud, confianza, generosidad, gratitud y alabanza. Dando primer lugar a las cosas espirituales, veremos que todas nuestras necesidades son suplidas. Como Mrs. Eddy continua en la página citada más arriba: "¡Cuan gloriosa herencia nos es dada por la comprensión del Amor omnipresente! Más no podemos pedir; más no necesitamos; más no podemos tener. Esta dulce aseguranza es el 'Calla, enmudece' para todo temor humano, para sufrimiento de toda clase."

Deeply Far

Through the pale cloud-billows nightly
Dips a star;
Deeply far
Climbs the moon, ascending whitely.

Deeply far,
While the dawn the darkness bleaches,
Pale the moon's great bow outreaches
Toward the star!

—Translated from the German of Richard Dehmel, by Ida Toepfert.

Hayfield Music

The hayfield with the short cut was impassable now, shining from hedge to hedge like some sheltered and sunny lake. Now and then a sighing music seemed to sound in the midst of its coloured depths. No foot had fallen there for months. Only winged things had passed over it—the birds seeking hiding and safety, the bees and insects and the winged seeds journeying on and on over the warm and scented secrecies. The song of the larks, from daybreak through the whole day, was like a stationary windy music overhead, and from side to side of the field, from hedge and tree, came the chanted monotone of the woodland birds. How much you learned of the country by sitting quiet, and how full of sound the silent fields and lanes really were. Restlessness seemed out of place as you looked at the drowsy depths of the hayfield, where sweet and living grasses made a swaying melody from dawn to dark.

"Wonderful!" said Helen to David. "Silver and lilac harp-strings and a melodious secret which always is on the point of being told and which always eludes our capture."

"I once tried to paint a hayfield like that," said David. "Impossible! Couldn't do it." He stooped from the stile and plucked two long ripe grasses. He looked at them with a smile, stroking them through his . . . pointed fingers. Then he threw them away and got up. "Impossible!" he repeated.—Gertude Bone, in "This Old Man."

Jenny Lind and Art

On the stage she was the great artiste, who rose above all those around her; at home, in her own chamber, a sensitive young girl, with all the humility and piety of a child. Her appearance in Copenhagen made an epoch in the history of our Opera. It showed me Art in its sanctity—I had beheld one of its Vestals. "There will not in a whole century," said Mendelssohn, speaking to me of Jenny Lind, "be born another being so gifted as she;" and his words expressed my full conviction. One feels, as she makes her appearance on the stage, that she is a pure vessel from which a holy draught will be presented to us.

There is not anything which can lessen the impression which Jenny Lind's greatness on the stage makes, except her own personal character at home. An intelligent and childlike disposition exercises here its astonishing power; she is happy, belonging, as it were, no longer to the world; a peaceful, quiet home is the object of her thoughts; and yet she loves Art with her whole soul, and feels her vocation in it. . . .

Through Jenny Lind I first became sensible of the holiness there is in Art: through her I learned that one must forget oneself in the service of the Supreme. No books, no men, have had a better or a more ennobling influence on me as the poet, than Jenny Lind.—Hans Christian Andersen, in "The Story of My Life."

"Considereth"

It is not written, blessed is he that feedeth the poor, but he that considereth the poor. A little thought and a little kindness are often worth more than a great deal of money.—Ruskin.

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SENTIMENT IN STOCK MARKET STILL BULLISH

Favorable Reports on Business Send Prices Upward Again

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Rising prices characterized the opening of the new week in the stock market.

Frisco common advanced 2¼ points on the initial sale to a new high record at 91¾, and White Motors and Midland Steel Products attained new peak prices at 83½ and 125 respectively. Standard industrials also displayed a firm tone.

Bullish sentiment was created by the publication of the Federal Reserve Bank summary of business conditions, showing wholesale trade in June to be the largest of any June in the last five years, and by the rising tendency of various commodity price indices.

Mack Trucks crossed 204 to a new record peak, and was quickly followed into new high ground by Remington Typewriter, Coca Cola, and Famous Players.

Motor stocks were strong on reports that the new models were being favorably received. Maxwell B certificates and Chrysler each advancing 2½ points, and the Pierce Arrow issues about a point each in the first half hour of trading.

Buying of the equipments was in anticipation of heavy railroad orders next month, when several of the larger roads are expected to announce their 1926 requirements.

Establishment of a new high record by Danish kroner around 22.75 cents featured the opening of the firm foreign exchange market. Demand sterling was quoted around $4.85⅛ and French francs at 4.72 cents.

Heavy Profit Taking

Constructive operations continued throughout the forenoon trading, lifting a diversified list of merchandising, motor, independent steel, rail and specialty shares to new top prices on gains of 1 to 4 points.

In contrast with the general upward trend of prices were outbursts of heavy profit-taking in the oil and baking stocks. Pan-American Petroleum issues were hammered down more than 2 points each, Independent Oil & Gas broke 4 points, and General Baking 6. This selling, however, failed to discourage bullish demonstrations in other sections of the list.

Frisco common and preferred were the most conspicuous features in the rail group, both mounting more than 2 points to new high levels.

General Motors before non established another peak price at 88⅞, while a vigorous demand for store issues embraced Woolworth, Macy, Hartmann and May.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

Bond Market Steady

After a week of steadily declining prices, the bond market manifested a steadier tone as trading was resumed today.

Active buying of Frisco, "Katy" and other moderately priced southwestern railroad issues, based on constructive favorable merger and dividend developments, featured the early dealings.

Keeping pace with a brisk rise in Frisco shares to new high levels, the road's income and adjustment bonds scored substantial gains, while "Katy" adjustment 5s also moved rapidly ahead.

Marked irregularity cropped out in spots, however, with Pan American and other convertible oil bonds declining in sympathy with a sharp break in these stocks. Foreign and U. S. Government obligations were steady.

WHEAT MARKET OFF; CORN AND OATS ALSO LOWER

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Commission houses as a rule were on the selling side of the wheat market early today, and with buying power poor a material downturn in prices took place. Liberal receipts here, about 600 carloads, had a bearish effect, against which an upturn in quotations at Liverpool counted for little. It was said the peak of the movement of winter wheat to Chicago was likely to be witnessed this week.

Opening prices, which ranged from 1¼c decline to ¼c advance, September $1.49½@1.49¾ and December $1.50⅞@1.61, were followed by setbacks all around that carried September down to 1.47¼ and December to 1.49⅛. With some rain in the corn belt, the corn market underwent a moderate decline after opening at ⅛c to ⅝c off, September $1.03⅜@1.03½, prices continued to sag.

Oats reflected the course of other cereals. Starting unchanged at ½c lower, September 43¾@44⅛, all months soon showed a loss.

Provisions were easier, responding to the action of hog values.

WAGE REDUCTION BY WOOLEN PLANTS

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 27 (Special)—Seven plants in this part of the Blackstone Valley, producing woolen and worsted goods, begin operating today on a 10 per cent wage reduction. Approximately 1500 operatives are affected.

The mills which follow the cut by the American Woolen Company, operating plants in other sections of the State, are those of the Barnai Worsted Company, Clydesdale Worsted Company, Falls Yarn Company, Verdun Manufacturing Company, Perseverance Worsted Company, Bernon Worsted Company and Jules Desurement Worsted Company.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 27 (AP)—A wage reduction of 10 per cent went into effect today in most of the mills of Greater Lawrence. Mill officials said that fully as many as have been working lately reported for work under the new schedule.

At the Merrimac Paper Company it was stated that a 10 per cent cut became effective this morning. This plant had not made public announcement of the cut previously. Two hundred are employed.

The Methuen Yarn Company employing 30 announced today that a 10 per cent cut would be made in a short time.

ONECO, Conn., July 27 (AP)—Small woolen and worsted mills scattered over eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island have generally joined the American Woolen Company today in a 10 per cent wage reduction, bringing the number of employees whose wages have been cut up to 10,000.

AJAX RUBBER'S EARNINGS

Ajax Rubber Company's net profit of $662,394 after tax depreciation, interest, federal tax for six months ended June 30, is equal to 52 cents a share on 506,000 no-par shares, compared with $143,517, or 33 cents a share, on 525,000 shares in the first half of 1924.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Consols for money were 56¼. DeBeers 10⅞. Rand Mines 3. Money was 3⅝ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4⅛@4⅛ per cent. Three month bills 4⅛@4⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 25
1000	Adv-Ru pf..	59¼	58⅞	59⅛	58
800	Air Reduc ..	105⅝	104½	105⅝	104⅞
900	Ajax Rub...	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
400	Alaska Jun.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1300	Allied Ch....	91	90¼	90¼	90¾
1300	Allis-Chal..	82½	82⅛	82½	83
1900	Am Ag Ch..	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23
1600	Am Ag C pf.	66¾	65¾	66¼	66½
300	Am Bk Note.	181	175	175	..
5600	Am Can	208½	206¼	207⅞	206⅞
100	Am Can pf.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
100	Am Car	102	102	102	101
100	Am Car pf..	127	127	127	127
100	Am Chain A.	24	24	24	23⅞
800	Am F Pw...	43¼	42¼	42¾	43
300	Am&FP pf.	91	90⅝	90⅝	..
900	Am Ice	119	117	119	..
100	Am Ice pf...	85½	85¼	85½	85¼
100	Am Int Crp	37½	37½	37½	37
200	Am La Fr.	13	13	13	13¼
100	Am Linseed.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
800	Am Loco ...	114	113	114	112½
6500	Am Radiat..	113½	111¼	112	112
4900	Am S Razor.	67¼	66	66½	66⅞
500	Am Smelt ..	105½	105	105	105⅛
350	Am Smelt pf.	110⅝	110¼	110¼	..
1100	Am Steel ...	39¾	39¼	39¾	38⅞
2100	Am Sugar...	66⅞	65¾	66⅞	65¼
200	Am T&T.....	140⅝	140½	140½	140⅝
300	AmWhde pf.	100	99	100	..
800	Am W Wrks	66⅞	66⅛	66¾	66½
2400	Am Wool ..	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39
300	Am Wool pf	82½	82	82½	82¾
200	Am Zinc pf.	29⅝	29½	29½	..
800	Archer Dan.	37¼	36¾	37¼	..
1900	Anaconda ..	42¼	41¾	41¾	42¼
200	Armour pf .	97	97	97	97½
300	Arnold Cons	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅞
100	Asso DG ...	128	128	128	..
100	AssoDG 2pf.	107	107	107	..
900	Asso Oil	40	39¾	40	40¼
1600	Armour&C A	23½	23	23	23½
1700	Atchison ...	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
300	Atl Birm&A	5½	5⅜	5½	..
400	Atchison pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
200	Atl Coast L.	116¼	165	165	165½
400	Atl G&WI .	50	50	50	50¼
100	AtlG&WI pf	51½	51½	51½	..
500	Atl Refin .	115⅞	115	115⅞	114¾
1100	Austin N ..	25¼	25⅝	25¼	24
3000	Baldwin ...	114⅝	113⅛	114¾	113⅛
2400	Balt & Ohio	76¾	76⅜	76¾	76⅛
100	Balt & O pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
100	Bangor	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅝
900	Barnsdall A	23⅛	23	23	23⅛
400	Barnsdall B	17	17	17	..
200	Barnett Lea	40	40	40	..
200	Beechnut ..	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
3100	Beth Steel .	43½	43	43	43
100	Booth F pf.	35	35	35	34
100	Botany A .	44¾	44¾	44¾	..
100	Brit Stl 1pf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
400	Br Edison .	138½	138	138	..
1500	Briggs Mfg.	40	39	39½	39½
900	Br Man Tr.	54½	54½	54½	54
100	Br Man pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
1500	Br Un-Gas.	89⅝	88⅝	89½	88⅛
2600	Brown Sh..	100⅜	99⅝	100⅞	99½
2000	Brun Balk ..	30⅞	29¼	30	28
100	Brown Sh pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
100	Cal Pack....	115	115	115	..
1600	Cal Pet	28⅝	28¼	28½	28½
200	Callahan ...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
500	Cal & Ariz..	50⅜	48¾	48¾	..
400	Can Pac	142¼	142	142	..
300	Burroughs..	93¾	92	93¾	93¼
100	Case Thres..	36½	36½	36½	36
200	Cen Leather	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞
500	Cen Lea pf..	63	62¾	63	62⅝
200	Cerro de P..	52⅛	52	52	51¾
10800	Ter-Teed ..	53	52	53	52⅜
400	Chandler M.	33⅛	33	33	33⅜
300	Chi&Alton..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
200	Chi&Alton pf	8	8	8	8
4030	Chi Gt West	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
1000	Chi Gt W pf	25¼	24	25	25⅝
400	Childs Rest.	56½	56¼	56½	56¼
7600	ChiM&SP....	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	5⅞
8900	ChiM&SP pf	16⅝	15½	16⅛	15¾
4700	Chi&NW ...	65⅝	64½	65⅜	64½
200	Chi&NW pf.	111	110¾	111	..
400	Chi Pneu ...	103	102¾	102¾	103
4800	Chi RI	47¼	45⅞	47⅛	45⅝
100	Chi RI 7%..	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	..
100	ChStP&Ompf	93	93	93	93
100	Chile Cop...	34¼	34¼	34¼	34
6400	Coco Cola...	137½	130¾	132	130
4900	Chrysler	116⅜	114½	116	113½
6500	Colo F&I....	41¾	41	41¾	41
100	Colo So 1pf..	62½	62½	62½	..
3500	ChryslerpfA.	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	101¼
1000	Col Gas	68¼	68	68	67¾
500	Congoleum .	22⅝	22½	22⅝	22⅝
1100	Con Gas	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅛
700	Con Dist	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
300	Con Textile..	3	3	3	3
5100	Cont Can ...	75¾	74½	75⅝	74⅝
100	Cont Ins	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114¼
4000	Cont Motors.	10	9⅞	10	10
4600	Corn Prd ...	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	35¼
14500	Crucible	75	73	74⅝	72⅝
600	Crucible pf...	29⅝	29½	29⅝	..
700	Cuba C pf ..	50½	49⅝	49⅝	50
500	Cub Am S...	28½	28⅜	28¼	28¼
100	Cub Dom S..	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
1200	Cuyamel F...	56	55	56	55¼
100	Cudahy	102	102	102	102¼
600	Del&Hud ...	149¼	148½	149	148⅞
600	Det Edison .	131	130¼	131	130
100	Den RG Ry .	39½	39½	39½	..
4200	Dodge A	28	27½	27½	27½
2600	Dodge pf.....	83¾	82	82	82½
600	Du So Shore..	3⅝	2½	3⅝	..
300	Dome M.....	15	14⅞	14⅞	..
300	DuSoSh pf...	5	5	5	..
1900	Dupont	182¾	180¾	182½	179⅞
1200	Doug Pict...	21⅜	21	21⅜	21
4200	El Pow cts...	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	37¾
300	East Kodak	106⅞	106¼	106⅞	106⅞
300	Eaton Axle..	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
200	End John....	68½	68½	68½	68
700	Erie	28	27¾	28	27⅛
2400	Erie 1 pf	38¼	37¼	38¼	37⅛
500	Fairbanks M	46¾	46¼	46⅝	46½
8300	Fam Play...	110½	109⅛	110	108⅝
300	Fam Pl pf...	118⅝	118½	118⅝	..
5400	Fisher Bdy..	77¼	76½	76⅞	76
16800	Fisk Rubber	22	21⅛	21⅞	20¾
7900	Fleischm'nn.	99	87⅞	99	98⅛
3000	Foundation .	129¾	128	128¾	127
3000	Freeport Tx.	15½	15	15	15¼
300	Fed Light ..	32⅞	32¾	32¾	33
800	Gen Asphalt.	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛	52½
400	Gen Baking.	157	155	156	..
100	Gen Rys	218	218	218	215
160	Gne Elec.....	291	289½	290	291
1000	Gen Elec Sp.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
21100	Gen Motors..	87⅞	87¼	87¼	87
400	Gen Mot 7%.	112¼	112	112¼	..
2400	eGn Pet	55¼	54⅝	54¾	55
100	Gen Refrac..	45½	45½	45½	..
2900	Gimbel Br ..	56¾	56	56½	55⅞
500	Glidden	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21⅞
200	Ginter	42¾	42¾	42K	42½
5700	Gold Dust...	42⅞	41¾	42	41¾
1500	Goodrich ...	58⅛	57⅝	58	58
800	Goodyr pf...	104⅞	104¼	104⅜	104½
100	Goodyr ppf..	105½	105½	105½	..
1000	Grt Nor pf..	69	68¾	69	68⅞
2400	Grt Nor Ore.	28½	28	28¼	..
700	Grt W'Sug..	103⅛	103	103	103⅝
1500	Gulf Mobile.	30¼	29¼	30	29⅛
1900	Gulf Steel...	85½	83½	84¾	83½
500	Havana El .	192	188	188	192
3000	Hartman ...	29½	27⅞	29¼	27½
3400	Hayes Wh..	43	42	42⅞	42¼
400	Houston Oil.	71⅝	71	71¼	72
2700	Hudson Mot.	63⅛	62⅝	63	62¾
800	Howe So....	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21
100	Hoe & Co...	45	45	45	..
2300	Hupp Mot .	19¼	18¾	18⅞	19⅛
100	Ill Central .	114½	114½	114½	114½
700	Indian Mot.	20½	19	19	20½
600	Indian Refin	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
20700	Ind Oil &G.	36	31⅜	33¼	35½
100	Inland St ..	42¾	42¾	42¾	41½
100	Interboro R	27½	27½	27½	28⅛
1400	Inter Agri..	17⅛	16¼	16½	17
200	Int Busins.	125¼	125	125¼	..
200	Int Cement.	68	61¾	67¾	..
1900	Int Comb ..	42¼	42	42¼	42½
1606	Int Harv ...	117⅞	117	117¼	117
500	Int MMar pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33
700	Int Nickel .	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	29½
2400	Int Paper ..	66	64¼	64⅝	66
	Int P 7% pf	88	88	88	78
1900	Int Tel&T .	123	122	122	122
100	Intertype ..	21½	21½	21½	..
200	Jordan Mot	41	40⅜	40⅜	40¼
600	Kan City So	32⅜	31⅜	32¼	32⅞
100	Kayser	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
1100	Kelly Spring	20	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
100	Kelly Sp 8%	67½	67½	67½	..
1800	Kennecott ..	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53⅜
100	Kinney	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
400	Lehigh Val	78¼	77½	78¼	77⅝
700	Lou Oil Ref.	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
200	Lima Loco ..	63	63	63	63½
1900	Loews Inc...	30⅞	30½	30⅞	)4½
400	Loft Inc ...	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
100	Long Bell A.	48	48	48	48¼
400	Ludlum Stl.	35	34⅞	35	34⅛
3800	Lou Gr E A.	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
8900	Mack Tr ...	204½	201⅝	102	203
1700	Mack Tr rts.	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17½
2400	Macy	94⅛	93	94¼	92¾
1200	Magma Cop.	42	41½	41⅞	42
200	Mallinson ..	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
100	Man Elv gtd	92¼	92¼	92¼	93
100	Man Elv mg	45½	45½	45½	46
300	Man Shirt...	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	..
18900	Marland Oil.	46¼	45⅝	46¼	45½
800	Mart-Parry.	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	23
100	Math Alkali.	80	80	80	..
4800	MaxwellB ct	116¾	114½	114½	113½
15200	May Dpt St	120⅝	117⅝	120¼	..
600	Mex Seabd..	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	14
300	Miami Cop..	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
3300	Mid Cont Pe	32¼	31⅝	32	32¼
1100	Midland pf..	127	125	127	124
500	Mid States..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Min SSM pf	55	55	55	55
75	Morris Es ..	80	80	80	..
3900	Mo K&T	36⅛	35½	36	35¼
2500	Mo KT pf...	87½	87¼	87½	86⅞
1600	Mor Wheel..	33	32½	32½	35
1700	Mo Pac ...	34½	34	34½	33⅜
900	Mo Pac pf .	80½	79⅝	80½	80¼
7800	Mont Pow..	86	84¼	86	84¾
24700	Mont Ward.	71½	68	71½	68
1900	Moon Mot..	32¼	32	32	31½
4300	Mother Lode	8	8	8	8½
100	Munsing ...	35	35	35	..
200	Murray Bdy	31¼	31¼	31¼	32
100	Nat Acme sta	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
1100	Nat Bisc ..	71½	70	71½	70¾
100	Nat Clo & S	70	70	70	..
1000	Nat Dairy..	56½	56	56⅜	55⅞
500	Nat Enam..	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	..
100	Nat Lead pf.	118	118	118	..
100	Nat Supply.	59½	59½	59½	59½
700	Nev Cons...	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13½
100	NY Air Br.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50
400	NY Canners	44½	44	44½	44⅝
1500	NY Central	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	116¼
100	NYC&StL pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
4000	NY NH&H.	34¼	33⅝	34	33⅝
400	NY Ont&W.	25	24½	25	24⅞
100	Niag F pf..	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
100	NY Rys pf ct	10½	10½	10½	..
700	Norf South.	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	33½
3600	Norf&West	131½	130	131¼	130⅝
20200	North Am..	59⅝	57⅞	59⅝	57⅞
200	North Am pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	..
400	North Pac..	66	65⅝	66	66⅜
100	Onyx H pf.	83	83	83	..
700	Otis Steel ..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅛
200	Otis Steel pf	77½	77	77½	77¼
1200	Owens Bot.	55⅝	55	55⅝	55½
300	Pac Gas....	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
2200	Pac Oil	57	56⅞	57	57
11200	Packard M.	36⅝	35¾	36¼	35⅜
7100	Pan-Am Pet	71¾	68	70½	71⅛
38300	Pan-Am B..	71⅞	68⅝	69⅞	71¼
400	Park & Tilf.	28½	28⅜	28⅜	29¼
1100	Paige-D Mot	20	19⅝	19⅞	20
300	Penn C&C..	14½	14⅛	14⅛	..
1800	Penn RR...	46	46	46	46¼
700	Phil Co.....	60	59⅛	60	59¾
1500	Phila Read.	40¾	40¼	40½	40⅞
100	Pennick Frd	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
3100	Phillips Pet.	44¼	43⅜	44	44
25600	Pierce-Ar...	35⅝	33⅞	34	34½
4200	Pierce-A pf	84¼	83	83½	83½
600	Pierce Pet..	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅛
10	Pitts&FtWpf	41	41	41	..
100	Pitts Stl pf.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	98¼
100	Pitts-Util pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
200	Postum C...	118½	118	118¼	..
100	Pub SE&Gpf	94½	94½	94½	..
5800	Pub Serv....	73⅝	2⅝	73⅝	72¼
15800	Pub Ser rts.	1	⅞	1	⅞
500	Pullman ...	140	139⅞	140	140
600	Punta Sug..	35	34⅞	35	35¼
300	Pure Oil	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
2500	Radio	55⅜	54⅛	54¾	54⅛
700	Ray Copper.	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
300	Reading	86½	86¼	86½	86⅝
200	Readg 1 pf..	40	40	40	..
4200	Rem Type..	80¾	78½	80¼	78¼
500	Replogle Stl.	15	15	15	14⅞
400	Repub Stl..	49⅛	48¾	48¾	48
100	Reynolds S.	9¼	9¼	9¾	9⅝
800	Robert Reis.	24⅛	24	24	24⅜
200	Rob Reis pf.	92	92	92	..
1600	Royal Dutch	52⅜	52	52⅛	52
300	St Joseph ..	41¼	41	41	..
15100	StL&SF	92	90¼	91⅝	89
1100	StL&SF pf..	87	86⅛	87	85½
100	StL SW	48¼	48¼	48¼	47¾
200	Savage A...	56½	56½	56½	..
3100	Seabd AL ..	34⅞	34¼	34¼	34½
300	Seabd AL pf	44	43¾	44	43⅜
1200	Sears Roe..	193	191¼	193	194
1800	Shattuck-A.	70⅞	69⅜	70¾	69½
1000	Shell Union.	24¼	24	24⅛	24⅛
100	Shell Un pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
600	Simmons....	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	44¾
100	Simmons pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102¾
200	Simms Pet..	23½	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
3500	Sinclair ..	22¼	22	22⅛	22⅛
500	Skelly Oil ..	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26¾
1700	Sloss Shef..	106	103	106	102
100	Sloss Sh pf..	97½	97½	97½	..
500	So Pacific...	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜
2400	So Railway.	101	100¼	100⅝	101½
1500	So Ry pf...	91⅝	90¾	91⅛	91½
300	Sta Gas pf.	54¼	54	54	54
800	Spicer Co...	25⅞	25¼	25½	25⅞
500	Sta Gas.....	56	55¼	55½	55
3800	Sta Oil Cal..	57⅞	57	57	58
3400	Sta Oil NJ.	43¾	43¼	43¼	43⅜
200	Sta O NJ pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
1200	Sta Pl Glass	9	8⅛	8½	9
100	SymingtonA	21	21	21	20⅝
400	St-Warner ..	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	68¼
200	Stromberg ..	68⅝	68½	68½	68½
4000	Studebaker .	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	47¾
300	Sub Boat...	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
100	Sweets Co...	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
500	Tenn Cop...	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅝
3400	Tex Co	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	52
200	Tex Gulf S..	110¼	109¾	110	110
1400	Tex & Pac..	48¼	47	47¾	..
700	Tex P Coal.	14½	14½	14½	14½
200	Third Ave...	14	14	14	..
200	Tidewater ..	34	34	34	34
400	Timken	43½	43⅜	43½	43¾
1400	Trans Oil...	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
4000	Under Type.	52	49⅝	51⅜	50¼
200	nU Pacific..	139⅝	139¾	139⅝	139⅝
100	Un Pac pf..	76¼	76¼	76¼	76⅞
1800	Un Oil Cal	37⅝	37	37	37½
500	Uni Alloy St	30	29½	29½	29⅞
200	Un Paperbd	234	234	234	..
500	US CIPipe..	156	154	156	151
200	US Dist	35¼	35	35¼	35⅝
100	US Ind Alco	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89
200	US Rub pf.	106	105¾	105¾	106
3900	US Rubber.	62⅝	61¾	62¼	62⅝
300	US Smelt...	39¼	39	39	39
7200	US Steel....	118⅝	117½	118⅜	117¾
100	US Steel pf.	125	125	125	124¾
1700	Univ Pipe...	36½	35¼	35½	36
3400	Univ P pf...	80⅜	78⅞	78⅞	78⅛
2500	Util P&Lt A	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	34⅜
100	Va-C Chem.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
200	Va-C Ch pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1200	Ward Bak B	68⅛	67⅞	67⅞	68½
1300	Vivaudou ..	16	15⅞	16	15⅛
17300	Wabash	36¼	35½	36¼	35½
2000	Wab pf A...	69¼	69¼	69¼	69⅜
400	Waldorf	15	15	15	14¾
100	W Md.......	14½	14½	14½	14¾
300	W Pac.......	22⅛	22	22	..
500	W Pac pf...	72¼	72	72¼	..
200	Westg A B.	107	107	107	106⅝
1700	Westg Elec.	73¼	72⅝	73	73
100	Weston El 1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
100	Weston El A	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
500	Wheeling ...	19⅝	19½	19½	19
300	Wheeling pf.	40¾	40	40¾	40
40400	White Mot..	85⅜	82¾	85¼	81¾
200	Wick Spen ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	⅞
16500	Willys-Over.	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝
700	Willys-O pf.	104⅜	103⅞	104	104
100	Wilson pf ct	20	20	20	..
8990	Wh Rock ct	47¾	44¾	47½	44½
1600	Woolworth .	167¾	166¾	167½	166
200	Wor Pump..	41½	41½	41½	42
100	Wor Pmp A	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
100	Wrigley ...	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
100	Yale & T...	69½	69½	69½	69¾
700	Youngst'n ..	72⅞	72	72⅞	72

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	25.35	25.50	25.20	25.49	25.28
Dec.	25.52	25.65	25.35	25.59	25.44
Jan.	24.90	25.03	24.75	25.02	24.82
March	25.20	25.36	25.08	25.28	25.15
May	25.46	25.60	25.36	25.60	25.36

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	13.81	13.87	13.78	13.78	13.57
Oct	13.37	13.44	13.30	13.33	13.15
Dec	13.20	13.28	13.20	13.25	12.98
Jan	13.21	13.36	13.20	13.27	13.05
Mar	13.25	13.40	13.25	13.32	13.06
May	13.29	13.44	13.29	13.36	13.15

Spots 13.13, up 9; tone at close barely steady; sales (British), 5000; (American), 4000 bales.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

'FRISCO SYSTEM

	1925	1924
June gross	$7,439,514	$6,804,384
Net op inc	1,713,903	1,415,277
Bal for int	1,714,761	1,393,348
Surp af chgs	453,939	139,726
6 mos gross	43,957,579	41,744,092
Net op inc	9,986,077	8,882,243
Bal for int	9,978,814	8,795,825
Sur af chgs	2,417,002	1,360,420

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

	1925	1924
June gross	$13,790,073	$13,077,996
Net	1,792,484	1,470,683
Six mos gross	84,027,424	85,600,086
Net	13,309,728	13,994,820

PERE MARQUETTE

	1925	1924
June gross	$3,523,184	$3,136,998
Net	588,688	316,597
Surp after charges	388,288	129,493
Six months gross	19,439,612	20,321,249
Net	3,172,217	2,509,107
Surp after charges	2,045,512	1,503,617

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1925	1924
June gross	$405,059	$333,426
Total net	169,764	149,791
Sur aft chgs	155,153	146,169
6 mos gross	2,286,139	1,907,160
Total net	967,126	849,894
Sur aft chgs	877,753	830,831

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER

	1925	1924
June gross	$856,811	$837,913
*Sur aft tax & chgs	64,338	75,580
6 mos gross	5,284,558	5,248,507
*Sur aft tax & chgs	585,151	593,347

*After depreciation.

WOOLEN GOODS LOWER

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Lower prices were announced today by the American Woolen Company on its principal lines of men's wear and dress goods which were opened for the spring season of 1926. Reductions on worsted fabrics ranged from 2 to 10 per cent below quotations for last spring.

GERMAN POTASH TRADE

LONDON, July 27—The German potash syndicate has secured $40,000,000 credits from America at a rate between 7½ per cent and 8 per cent. The syndicate is contracting to sell potash to the lenders at reduced prices.

SHOE INDUSTRY ASSURED GOOD FALL BUSINESS

Larger New England Plants Well Booked Ahead—Leather Firm

The shoe industry continues along the steady course which marked the opening of the spring trade.

The spring business has done much to encourage the entire shoe trade to loosen up a bit, contract for a fall's supply, and prepare for the volume of business so confidently expected during the next three months.

Prominent manufacturers of men's shoes report bookings which will carry factory activities up to the last quarter of September, and have notified their clientele that orders for October shipment should be filed within the next 10 days.

Those making ladies' modish footwear are practically assured of a good fall business. Patent leather shoes are leading in the demand, with satin, velvet and kid selling moderately, yet holding a strong position in up-to-date footwear.

The situation is such that manufacturers are offering new features from time to time.

Exploiting is now carried to extreme, most of the larger producers offering short lines of "specialty shoes" embracing improvements covered by copyrights, or letters, patent.

However, innovations of like character put snap into the trading, even though not more than 5 per cent of the new ever enters the list of popular footwear.

Plants Well Booked Ahead

Manufacturers selling the big wholesale, chain store and mail order houses have already secured their quota of fall business.

Particularly is this true of the larger factories of New England. Higher prices are looked for, as the rising trend of hides and raw stock of all sort must in time have an influence on shoe prices. Keen business men say that buyers run little risk in placing contracts at present listed rates to supply their fall needs. Conditions in the sole leather markets are improving, buyers taking small lots and figuring on bigger ones. Oak backs, tannery run, are moving at 45-48c, medium and light weights 42-44c. Selected heavy finders bends are selling at 65-70c. Texas X bloom heavy bends are quoted at 75c.

Oak offal is rather slow in movement, but quotations are firm with an upward trend. Rough double shoulders are steady in prices at 39-40c. with advances probable. First quality bellies bring 24-25c, with the lighter weights trailing at 22-23c, choice selected lots 25c. Heads being well sold up, are quite firm, the better sort bringing 14-16c. Seconds are obtainable at 12-13c.

Union Sole More Active

Union sole leather tanners report trading more lively, all grades selling and the volume larger. Heavy packer steer backs are active at 47-48c, medium weights 44-46c. Country cow backs are booked at 39-40c. Prime bends are obtainable at 58c. Union offal is having a good call, top selections of shoulders bringing 28-30c. The regular run is moving at 27-29c. Car load lots of No. 1 bellies sold at 21-22c. Heads were a bit easy, choice lots selling at 15c, with the lower grades booked at 12-14c.

Calf tanners report irregularity in the trading. Prices are strong, however, tanners being up against a high raw stock market with no immediate prospects of a decline.

Buyers are playing the bear part with extreme earnestness, though it is common knowledge that many orders for calf shoes are yet to be cut. Standard grades of colored or black plump weight skins were advanced 2c last week, quotations now ranging from 46 to 52.

The lighter weights are slow of sale, offerings being at 40-44c with bids for sizable lots solicited.

Patent Demand Increases

There is a steady demand for side upper leather. The only thing not quite up to the liking of the tanners is the lack of volume. Prices are firmly held by the strong hide markets and the limited supply.

Elk sides are quiet in the upper grades, but well sold up in the lower selections. Top grades are quoted at 32-36c, mediums show in the sales at 25-30c. The cheaper sort is having a good call, offerings ranging from 16 to 22c. Choice chrome is listed at 27-30c, mediums more active at 22-26c. The active sort is that obtainable from 16 to 20c. Blacks are selling at 2c less than colors. Bark and combination tannages rule active in the lower selections from 14 to 18c.

Finishers of patent leather in Boston, Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., report a steady increase in both domestic and foreign demand. Just so long as this leather leads all others in preferred styles a good demand is assured.

The steady price offerings are somewhat surprising when the high price of hides and raw skins is considered. Patent sides are quoted at 44-46c for the small spread top grades, and 36 to 42c for the mediums, ordinary spread. Bark patent is fairly active at 24-30c, with the cheaper moving from 14 to 20c. Tanners hold a strong position, and if any unusual demand develops the market may be expectd to advance quickly.

Sheepskins Move Slowly

Though general business conditions are better the demand for sheepskins is draggy. Prices have been abnormally high, and even now with late concessions considered, are looked upon as a bit shaky. Quotations on colored combination tannages range from 16 to 20c, seconds 12 to 15c, blacks 14 to 16c and lower grades 4 to 12c. Skivers are having a fair call the better selling at 12 to 16c, with the lower quality moving from 6 to 12c. Fancy tannages are slow, and prices easy.

Though demand for certain grades of glazed kid has very much improved it is not strongly manifested outside of New England. However, tanners realizing that radical changes usually find their initiative in the eastern markets are prone to believe that the call will soon spread to all sections.

Prices on the choice selected grades show no change, 65@70c being still quoted. A prime grade selling from 35@45c is moving, with a good clear skin from 22@30c, showing well in the bookings. The cheaper grades ranging from 12@20c are difficult to obtain in quantities, many back orders remaining unfilled.

The situation is very favorable to tanners and dealers, for the week under review has seen the demand creep its way up into footwear listed from $3 and up. Orders for kid shoes from $2.50 down are already booked for 30 days ahead.

AMERICAN ZINC EARNINGS

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company reports for three months ended June 30, 1925, operating profits before depreciation and depletion of $86,230, compared with $214,298 in the first three months of this year, and $21,025 in the second quarter of 1924. Operating net for the first six months of 1925 totals $300,528, compared with $88,858 in the first half of 1924 and $280,840 in the corresponding period of 1923.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Am T&T col 4s '29	97½	97½
Am T&T col 5s '46	101¼	101¼
Am T&T sf 5s '60	96⅝	96
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	103	103
Am T&T cv 6s '25	134	133½
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	95⅝	95⅝
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	101½	101¼
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	102⅜	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	94½	94½
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O cv 4½s '33	92⅝	92½
B&O rfg 5s '95	90⅝	90
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	100½	100½
B&O 6s '29	103⅜	103
B&OB&O rfg 6s '95	102¼	102¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	96⅝	96⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	102½	102½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	93	92¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94	93¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s	95⅞	95⅞
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	95½	95½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89⅜	89
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	86½	86½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	117½	117½
Can North sf 7s '40	116¾	116¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	80¾	80½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107½	107½
Cen of Ga rfrg 5½s '59	102½	102½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87⅞	87⅛
Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98	98
Ches & O cv 5s '46	105¾	105½
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	90	90
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102¼	102¼
Chi B & Q ex 4s Nb div '27	99¾	99¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63¾	63⅝
Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49	49⅝	49
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	49½	49¼
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	50	49¾
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	50	49⅜
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	50	49⅜
Chi M & St P cv 5s 8O79 N.	50	49
Chi Railway 5s '27	75⅞	75⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	87	86¾
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	103½	103½
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	80	80
Chi Un Sta 4½s '63	92⅝	92⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	74½	74¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	107½	107½
Chile Copper col 6s '32	107½	107½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	100	100
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94	94
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100½	99¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta	100½	100⅜
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	103½	101⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	103⅞	103⅝
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	85	85
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	84¾	84
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	100½	100½
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 sta	92⅜	92⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	86¾	86¾
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97	96½
Del & Hud 5½s '37	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99½	99½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98⅞	98⅜
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	51¾	51¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	93½	93½
Dupont de Num 7½s '31	106¼	106⅛
Duquesne Lt 5½s B 49	104¾	104¾
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	104¾	104½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	104½	104¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	63½	63½
Fed Metal 7s '34	100¼	100
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	114	114
Fla East Coast 5s '74	94¾	94¾
Fla Wn & Nor 7s '34	118	117½
Ft Worth & R G 1st 4s '28	96½	96½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	103½	103½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Gt Falls Pow 5s	101½	101½
Great Northern 5s '73	94¾	94¼
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109¾
Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '54	93	93
Hershey Choc sf ..s '42	104⅜	104⅜
Hershey Choc 5½s ct	98⅜	98⅛
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	90½	90¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	100½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89¼	89
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	89¼	89⅛
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102½	102½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	99⅞	99⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68⅛	68
Inter Rap Arans 6s '32	71	71
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	85½	85½
Int Paper 6s '55	96⅝	96⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	73¼	73
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	58⅝	58⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	85¼	85
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	99¼	99¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	101½	101½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	92	91¾
Kings Co Elev 4s sta '49	98⅛	98⅛
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	99	99
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100½	100½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80½	80½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98½	98⅜
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97	96⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96⅛	96⅛
L&N 2d 6s NO&M div '30	105	105
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	62⅝	62⅝
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	105	105
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	99	99
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91½	91¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89½	89¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	999¼	99¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21⅝	21⅝
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	85⅜	85¼
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	85	84¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	89⅜	88½
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103⅛	103⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	65½	64⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	87	87
Mo Pac 6s D '49	100⅞	100⅜
Mo Pac ct 6s	100⅜	100¾
Nash Chat & StL 5s '28	101⅛	101.
N O T & M 5s B '54	94¼	94¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	100¼	100¼
N E T & T 5s '52	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77½	77½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94⅝	94⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100	100
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108⅝	108⅝
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	94⅝	94⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	96⅜	96¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102⅝	102⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	100½	100½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¾	114¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103½	103½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	55⅜	55⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107⅝	107⅝
N Y W'chester & B 4½s '46	68	68
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	109⅞	109⅞
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	79⅞	79⅞
Norf & W cv 6s '29	131	130½
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	101	101
Nor Am sf 6½s '48	103¾	103¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	61⅜	61⅜
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	105¾	105¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96¾	96⅜
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97¼	97⅜
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	82½	82½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97	97
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99	98⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	97½	97½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	107⅜	106½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	93⅛	93
Penn R R 5s '64	97⅞	97¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Penn R R col 7s '30	108½	108½
Pere Marq 5s '5 6	98¾	98¾
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	98½	98½
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104½	104½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	99¾	99¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	98½	98½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	96⅝	96⅝
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	100¼	100¼
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	103¼	103¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	93⅝	93⅝
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	92¼	92
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	85⅛	85⅛
Rochester Gas 5½s	104	104
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	88	88
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	95½	95¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	87¾	87½
S L & S F 4st A '50	76¼	76
St L & S F 5s B '50	90½	90½
St L & S F 5½s D '42	99½	99½
St L & S F 6s C '28	103	103
St L & S F adj 6s '55	92½	91
St L & S F inc 6s '60	91¾	90¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	84⅝	84⅝
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83¼	83¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71½	71¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	85¾	85
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	106½	106½
Sheffield F rfg 6½s '42	106⅞	106⅞
Sinclair Cn O 6s	111½	110⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88¾	88¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	93¾
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	100½	100¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	87	87
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	113	112
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97⅝	97⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88¾	88¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	79	78½
So Ry con 5s '94	103⅝	103¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	110¼	110¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100¼	100¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102⅝	102⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	42½	41⅞
Tide Water Oil 6½s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108½	108½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101⅝	101⅝
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104	104
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92½	92½
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅜	99⅜
Union Pacific 6s '28	103⅝	103⅝
Union Tank Car 7s '30	102⅝	102⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	89	88¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	106	105⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	95⅜	95⅜
Va-C C s f 7s '47	98⅛	98⅛
Va-C C s f 7s ct of dp '47	97⅞	97
Va-C C ct sta 7s	93¼	93
Va Ry 5s '62	97¾	97¾
Wabash 2d 5s '39	95⅝	95⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	96¼	95⅞
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	94	94
Western Electric 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	65⅞	65
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	106⅝	106½
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	78	78
Wickwire Spen 7s	83½	83½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	99
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	100	99⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

	High	Low
Argentine Gov 6s '59	96½	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅝	96⅜
Argentine 6s '58 B	96⅝	96
Argentine Gov 7s '27	103	103
Austrian Gov 7s '43	99¼	99
Australian 5½s wi	99⅛	99⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	85⅝	85⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92⅞	92⅝
Belgium 7s '56	98⅛	98
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109	108½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	113⅝	113⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	94⅝	94⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96	96
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	84	83¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	82⅞	82½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98⅛	98
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102⅞	102⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102½	102¼
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102½	102½
Caralbad (City) 8s '54	98⅜	98⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108⅜	108⅜
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	41⅝	41⅝
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	104¾	104¾
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	98⅜	98⅜
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	100	100
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111¼	111
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅜	103⅛
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110½	110½
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	100⅝	100½
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	100⅝	100⅝
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	102⅝	102¼
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	102¼	102
Finnish A 6½s '54	89⅝	89⅝
Finnish B 6½s '54	89⅞	89¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	94	94
French (Rep) 7s '49	90¾	90½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	99⅞	99⅝
French (Rep) 8s '45	102¼	102
German 7s '49	96⅞	96¾
German G E 7s '45	93¾	92⅝
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	93	92¾
Ind BK Jap 6s '27	99⅝	99
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	83⅞	83
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	92¾	92½
Judgens U M W 6s '47	98⅞	98⅜
Lyons (City) 6s '34	84	83⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103	103
Nord Rys 6½s '50	82½	82½
Norway 5½s '65	95⅞	95⅜
Norway ((King) 6s '44	100⅜	100⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅛	101
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	85¼	85⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '54	98	98
Oslo (City) 6s '55	99	99
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	76⅞	76⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	85	84⅞
Poland 8s '50	89¼	89⅛
Prague (City) 7½s '52	93½	93¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	111	111
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	94¾	94½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	94¼	93¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	110¼	110¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	91½	91½
Seine (Dept)3 7s '42	88	87⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88⅞	88⅛
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	100⅞	100⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	116¼	116¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102¼	102
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛	105

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 25
3½s '47	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.23
1st 4¼s '47	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.13
1st 4¼s rg	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	
2d 4¼s '42	100.31	101.1	100.30	100.31	100.31
3d 4¼s '28	101.18	101.20	101.16	101.16	101.17
3d 4¼s rg	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.12
4th 4¼s '32	102.11	102.14	102.11	102.13	102.10
US 4s '54	103.10	103.10	103.4	103.4	103.11
US 4¼s '52	107	107	106.27	106.27	107.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 25
60	Am Sugar..	65½	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
197	Am T&T....	140⅝	140¼	140¼	140½
110	Am Woolen	40	39⅝	39¾	38½
10	Am Wool pf	83	82½	82½	82
235	Amoskeag .	77½	77	77½	76⅞
31	Anaconda .	42¼	41¾	41¾	41¾
17	Ariz Com	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11½
5	Bos Con Gas	107½	107½	107½	107
50	Bos El ...	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
6	Bos & Alb..	160	160	160	..
330	B&M	24½	23	23	25
940	B&M pf A.	31¾	30	30	31½
55	B&M pf B	46½	46	46	47
75	B&M pf C.	41	40	40¼	..
50	B&M pf D.	60	60	60	60
115	Cal & Hecla	15⅛	15¼	15¼	15⅛
40	Connor J T.	26⅛	26	26⅛	26⅛
17	Cop Range.	21	21	21	21⅝
55	Dodge Br pf	82½	82	82½	..
30	East SS	59¾	57½	57½	58¼
10	East SS pf	40	40	40	40
19	E Mass Ry.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100	Edison Elec.	208⅞	207½	207½	208
20	Galv H pf..	33	33	33	..
47	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
460	Gilchrist ...	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
90	Gillette	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
100	Hood Rub..	62½	61⅜	61⅜	63⅛
55	Island Crk..	146	144	145	145
46	Libby McN..	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
35	Me Cent	36	35	35	..
76	Mass Gas ...	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½
10	Mass Gas pf	69	69	69	..
15	Mergenthal	191	191	191	191¾
196	Miss Riv Pw	66	65½	66	65¼
158	Mohawk ...	32½	32	32	32½
299	NE Tel	113¼	112½	113¼	112
180	NY NH & H	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞
230	Nipissing ...	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
40	No Butte ...	1	1	1	1⅛
5	Old Domin..	20	20	20	..
40	Pac Mills ...	62½	62½	62½	..
60	Park City..	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
20	Punta Sugar	35	35	35	34⅞
50	Ray Con ...	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	..
6	Rockland ...	98	98	98	..
10	Swift Inter..	26	26	26	..
110	US Rubber..	62½	62¼	62¼	62½
10	Uni Fruit....	234½	234½	234½	232
330	Uni Shoe pf..	28	28	28	..
80	US Smelt....	39	39	39	39
15	US Smelt pf.	46	46	46	46¼
22	US Steel.....	118⅛	117⅞	118⅛	117⅞
50	US&F Sec....	104	104	104	104
245	US&FS pp..	32¾	32½	32¾	32
130	Utah Apex..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5¼
115	Waldorf	15½	15	15	15¼
1780	Walworth ..	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅞
16	Waltham ...	16¾	16¾	16¾	17½
78	Westingh'se.	73⅛	72¾	72¾	..

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1.40 p. m.

Ace	.35	.35	.35
Alamos	.90	.88	.90
Bagdad Silver	.55	.50	.52
Cheyenne	.60	.60	.60
Calumet & Jerome	.12	.12	.12
Crystal Cop	.50	.50	.50
Denbigh	3½	3½	3½
Erupcion	3	3	3
Gadsden Copper	.43	.43	.43
Idaho	.73	.70	.73
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Paymaster	.24	.24	.24
Silver Dyke	.98	.98	.98
Trinity	.05	.05	.05
United Verde Ext	24	24	24
Verde Central Copper	7	5	7
Verde Mines	.17	.17	.17
West Cerus	.71	.69	.69

DIVIDENDS

Bates Manufacturing declared the regular semiannual dividend of 6 per cent payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 7.

Edwards Manufacturing Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1, to stock of record July 27.

Union Tank Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1, to stock of record Aug. 10.

Pepperell Manufacturing declared the regular semiannual dividend of $4, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 27.

Continental Mills declared a semiannual dividend of $2, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 23.

Franklin Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $6, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24.

ATCHISON'S INCOME GAINS

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe almost doubled its net operating income for June which rose to $3,123,111 from $1,719,704 in June, last year. Net for the half year gained $3,418,265 over the corresponding period of 1924, reaching $15,384,945. Gross revenues were $106,402,435, compared with $103,467,153 a year ago.

BALTIMORE & OHIO REPORT

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad increased its net operating income $195,938 in June, compared with the corresponding month last year, but the total of $15,718,412 for the half year was $49,065 less than a year ago. Gross revenues for the first six months this year fell $334,808. Operating expenses were reduced $1,400,373.

NEW PLATINUM DISCOVERIES

LONDON, July 27—There have been further platinum discoveries in North Pretoria. Groups are competing for farms.

Atchinson Loadings Gain

CHICAGO, July 27—Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, moved 37,765 revenue freight cars in the week ending July 24, compared with 36,050 last year.

International Match
Participating Preference
RIGHTS

We are prepared to execute orders to buy or sell these rights, when, as and if issued. Telephone Main 8600.

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NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:40
100	Adir Pow&Lt	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
10	do 7% pf	100½	100½	100½
500	Am Gas & El new	80¾	78⅝	80⅝
100	do pf	89¾	89⅜	89¾
425	Am Light&&Trac.	173¾	171½	173¾
500	Am Pow&Lt new.	60⅞	60¼	60½
20	do pf	93½	93½	93½
200	Am Rayon Prod .	37	37	37
700	Am Superpower B	37	36¾	36¾
200	Am Thraed pf ..	4	4	4
600	Asso Gas&El new	39½	39¼	39¼
500	Brooklyn City RR	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Bucyrus Co	181	179	181
60	Carolina Pow&Lt.	445	432	445
100	Centrifugal P Cor.	154	154	154
3600	Chapin Sacgs Inc	48	46¾	47
900	Chatterton & Sons	42	42¼	42¼
700	Com Pow nw ..	39¾	39½	39¾
150	Com Pow Cor ...	82½	82	82½
25	Com Pow war ..	77½	77½	77½
1600	Con G&ElBaltnw	43⅞	43¼	43⅞
200	Con Baking A ...	140¼	140	140¼
5500	Cont Bak B	36½	36	36¼
100	Cont Bak pf	102ff	102⅛	102¼
500	Coty Incor	44⅜	44	44⅜
2400	Cuba Com	49⅞	49½	49¾
200	Curtis A & Mot ..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
300	De Forest Rd vtc.	25¼	25	25
25	Del L&W Coal ..	124	124	124
100	Doehler Die-Cast	15½	15½	15½
4300	Durant Motors....	13	12⅝	12⅞
2600	Elec Bd&Sh new..	69¾	68½	69¾
2800	Elec Investors....	65¼	63¼	65¼
200	Eureka Vac Clean	51	50¾	50¾
800	Franklin Mfg Co.	42¼	41⅛	42
2800	Gabriel SnubbMfg	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛
200	Garod Corp	6	5⅞	6
30	GenGas&Elcvt pfd.	245	240	245
200	GenOutdoorAdv'A'	45¾	45¼	45½
200	GenOutdoorAdvvtc	26	26	26
300	Ga Lt Pw & Rys..	73½	73⅜	73⅜
200	Gillette Saf Raz..	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
100	Glen Alden Coal..	128	128	128
4000	Goodyr Tire & Rub	36⅛	35	36
1400	GrimesRad&CamR	22⅞	21¾	22⅜
8100	HappinessCandySA	9½	9	9½
200	HappinessCdyFoun	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Hazeltine Corp.....	19¼	19¼	19¼
400	Intercon Rubber....	13⅛	13	13⅛
300	InterConcreteInd...	12⅞	12½	12½
1700	InterUtilitiesB.....	9⅞	9½	9⅞
100	InterOceanRadio...	2	2	2
700	Kelvinator Corp....	43⅞	43¼	43⅞
100	Kraft Cheese.......	89	89	89
200	LandoverHoldCor...	20	19⅞	20
3100	LehighPwec vtc	155	147	153½
300	Lehigh ValCoal ctfs	39	38⅛	38⅛
25	LehValCoalSales...	82	82	82
600	LibertyRadChnStrs	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	MarconiWirLondon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
300	MercantileStores ..	149	149	149
100	Mesabi Iron.......	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	MidWestUtil.........	95⅝	95½	95½
225	MississippiRivPw...	67	65	65
200	MusicMasterCorp...	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
150	NatPwr&Lt	348	343	347
300	NatPubServA.......	25⅞	25	25⅞
100	NatPubServB.......	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
400	Nizer Corp A	55	54½	55
2500	NoOhioPwLt&Tr...	12¼	12⅛	12¼
600	No States Pr......	124⅞	124	124⅞
10	No States Pwr pf.	100	100	100
101	No States Pwr war	25½	25½	25½
2800	Pathe Exchange A	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞
240	Pa Water & Pwr.	158	158	158
2200	Power Corp N Y..	82⅜	81½	81½
200	Purity Bak A	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
200	Purity Bak B.....	39½	39	39
100	Remington Noise T	49	49	49
75	Rem No T pf	108½	108½	108½
600	Reo Motor Car......	22⅞	22½	22⅞
600	St Regis Paper.....	85⅛	83	83
1400	Serv-El Corp	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
2100	So Pwr & Lt	156½	150	153⅛
2500	So Cal Edison	132	127½	131
400	So Gas & Pr Anew	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
100	Swift International	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
800	Thompson R vtc...	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Union C&Carbon.	67½	67½	67½
100	Uni &&El new.....	51	49½	49½
500	Uni Light&P A...	114½	113⅝	114½
600	Universal Pictures	37⅛	36⅜	36⅜
150	Victor Talk'g Ma	84	84	84
300	Warner B Pic A..	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
900	W Power Corp.....	62⅜	61	62½
500	White Rock Mins	47½	45	47½
300	Wilson&Co new..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Wilson&Co A new	39	39	39
100	Wilson&Co pfd n	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
900	Belding Bros......	39	38⅛	39
300	CanaDryGinAil nw	44⅞	44¼	44¼
1100	Com'wlthPw rts...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	FederalMotTruck..	35⅛	35	35¼
200	Fox Film A........	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
300	Gen Ice Cream....	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛
3500	Gen G&E Del A wi.	62	59	61½
90	GenG&EA pf	169	165	169
10	GenGas&El Maine	240	240	240
700	GouldCoupler A....	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
100	Hood Rubberf......	62	62	62
100	Hunt Bros Pack...	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
3900	Int Match rts.....	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
300	JohnsManvilleInc .	181½	180	181½
480	LibbyOwensShtGl	219	212	213
50	MillerRubber	180	180	180
1400	MohawkValCo.....	43¾	42½	43½
1200	Moto M A wi.....	40¼	39¾	39¾
200	Municipal Serv....	12½	12½	12½
100	Nev Cal Elec Crp.	39¾	39¾	39¾
2400	Nizer Corn B.....	54	52½	54
2100	Norwalk Tr & R...	1 6	15¾	15⅞
100	Ohio Trac 5% pf..	69	69	69
1700	Pow Corp NY rts.	4¾	4¼	4¼
800	So Cities Util.....	71⅜	69	69
20	Tubize Art S ctfs.	157	157	157
1900	Unit Lt & P rts..	8¼	8	8¼
400	Unit Ry & E Balt	19½	14½	14½
100	US Rub Reclaim..	5¾	5¾	5¾
	STANDARD OILS			
100	Anglo Am Oil....	22¼	22¼	22¼
40	Buckeye P line..	60½	60¼	60¼
200	Chesebrough Mfg	65	65	65
1300	Continental Oil...	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
10	Galena SigO pfd n.	102	102	102
1700	Humble O&Ref..	68¾	66⅝	67
600	Imp Oil Canada.	32½	32¼	32¼
20	Indiana Pipe Line	67	67	67
1000	Int Pet	25½	25¼	25¼
10	Magnolia Pet	148	148	148
600	Prairie Oil&Gas n	58½	58¼	58¼
60	Prairie Pipe Line.	126¾	126¾	126¾
50	Southern PipeLine	81	81	81
4500	Stand Oil Ind....	65¾	65⅜	65½
100	Stand Oil Kans...	35½	35½	35½
100	Stand Oil Ken...	125½	125½	125½
500	Stand Oil N Y....	43¾	43½	43½
10	Stand Oil Ohio..	358	358	358
60	Swan & F O Corp	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Vacuum Oil	89¾	89¼	89¼
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
100	Am Cont Oilfields	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2100	Am Maracaibo ..	10¼	10¼	10
5300	Caribbean Synd..	6	5¼	5⅜
300	Cities Service n..	38¾	38¾	38½
100	Cities Service pf.	88½	88½	88½
2700	Colombian Synd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Gulf Oil C Pa...	77⅜	77	77
200	Kirby Petroleum.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Lago Petroleum..	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
500	Mountain & Gulf O	1½	1½	1½
100	New York Oil ...	10	10	10
50	Okla Nat Bas....	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
500	Peer Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Reiter Fost Oil Cor	21⅜	21	21
300	Royal Canadian...	.62	.62	.62
300	Salt Crk Producers	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
300	Sun Oil	42½	42½	42½
200	Wilcox Oil & Gas.	27½	27¼	27½
100	Cardinal Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Lion Oil Ref	23	22¼	22¼
	MINING			
2000	Canario Copper ..	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	Cresson Gold	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
700	Eng Gold Min	95	93½	93½
1700	Hecla Min	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜
4500	Kay Copper......	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Mason Valley....	2	2	2
200	Nipissing........	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Premier Gold....	2¼	2¼	2¼
2700	Teck Hughes.....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Tonopah Exten....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Tonopah Mining..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Utah Apex.......	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
800	Wenden Cop Min.	4¼	4	4

BIG GENERAL MOTORS PROFITS

General Motors Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1925, net income after all changes and taxes of $46,082,236, equivalent to 8.19 a share on the 5,161,000 shares of no par common stock outstanding after preferred dividend requirements. In the corresponding period of 1924 net earnings were $7,066,990, or $4.57 a share on the common.

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CAPACITY OUTPUT BY FISHER BODY

NEW YORK, July 27—"Our production is at capacity," said W. A. Fisher, president of Fisher Body Corporation, sailing on the Majestic. "We are producing about 3500 bodies daily; 90 per cent are of closed type. Indications point to this rate being continued throughout the year. Earnings will be substantially better than last year."

Mr. Fisher was asked if there was any truth in the rumors that the finance committee of General Motors has recommended a $1 extra dividend payment for the next meeting or for the next quarter. Mr. Fisher's reply was: "I don't like to talk about matters of that kind, but these rumors originate with bankers and bankers generally know what they are talking about."

SUPERIOR STEEL'S DEFICIT

NEW YORK, July 27—Superior Steel reports a deficit of $33,521 for the first half of 1925, after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, in contrast with net income of $146,945 in the corresponding period of 1924, which was equal to $1.47 a share on the common stock. Net sales fell to $2,728,617 from $3,421,657. The second quarter's deficit was $2,212, compared with a deficit of $31,309 in the first quarter.

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS

Certain-teed Products Corporation for six months ended June 30, 1925, reports net of $1,008,228 after charges, federal taxes and depreciation, equivalent after preferred dividends to $5.71 a share on 132,000 shares of no par common, compared with $503,607 or $2.64 a share on 92,000 no-par shares in the first half of 1924.

NATIONAL ENAMELING

National Enameling & Stamping Company in the six months ended June 30, 1925, earned net profit of $839,728. After preferred dividends of $350,000, the balance for the 155,918 shares of common stock was $489,728, or $3.14 a share for the period. This compares with a deficit after preferred dividends of $47,973 in the corresponding period of 1924.

RUBBER EXPORTS REDUCED

LONDON, July 27—Instead of 5000 additional tons of rubber being permitted to be exported from Singapore as expected, only 2000 will be exported in the near future.

BRITAIN PLANS ECONOMIES

LONDON, July 27—Expecting a £500,000 addition to its budget, the British Government hopes to meet costs of new cruiser construction from economies in government departments, notably in the fighting services.

FIRMER PRICE TENDENCY IN STEEL MARKET

Structural Material Is in Good Demand—Pig Iron Inquiry Improves

NEW YORK, July 27 (Special)—A betterment in the raw materials is the latest optimistic feature in the steel industry.

Iron and steel scrap, which is frequently considered an indicator for the industry, has been in excellent demand at higher prices over the week.

About 30,000 tons of heavy melting steel scrap was purchased by Pittsburgh mills, some of it at $19 a ton, which is $1 higher than a week before.

Coke in the Connellsville region is from 10 to 15c a ton higher, inconsequential in itself, but showing the upward tendency. Pig iron has not yet made any definite advance, but inquiry has improved considerably over the week, the stimulus being the threatened coal strikes in England and this country. Likewise the strike in the metal industry of Belgium has some effect on the American market.

A sudden spurt has taken place in fabricated structural steel, awards totaling 52,000 tons, compared with a previous average for July of about 20,000 tons weekly. Demand for rails has increased considerably, with 100,000 tons under negotiation or recently bought, the largest tonnage having been for the Norfolk & Western, which took 27,000 tons from the U. S. Steel Corporation and 20,000 tons from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Stocks of Steel Low

Sellers of steel in the east usually report that July business is slightly below that for June, but for the country as a whole the volume is about the same.

The most optimistic feature is the low store of steel in the hands of consumers which will have to be replenished soon. Once prices prove that they have reached bottom there may be a scramble to take care of future needs.

Though steel sheets have advanced in Ohio and points east, other steel items are still barely holding their own with a few recessions still reported. Thus light steel rails are down $2 a ton at 1.60c a pound, Pittsburgh. Some items have dropped at Chicago by $1 to $2 a ton, including iron bars and blue-annealed and galvanized sheets.

On ordinary tonnages steel plates are unchanged at 1.85c to 1.90c a pound, though railroads have obtained concessions recently, the Pennsylvania Railroad having bought 4000 tons and the Philadelphia & Reading 1500 tons at 1.80c. The $2 a ton concession in steel bars, which had been obtained 10 days ago by some of the automobile makers, has not been duplicated since, and the price is still quotable at 2c, Pittsburgh.

First Wage Reduction

Today the Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pa., prominent plate maker, will reduce wages for both mill and clerical employees, the first wage reduction in the steel industry this year to date. The exact amount has not yet been announced.

One of the most interesting events of the week was the appearance of German competition in cast iron pipe. When the Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity of New York opened bids on 6000 tons of water pipe, it was found that the Gilsenkirchen Bergwerks, of Germany was the lowest bidder on the entire lot, the first time that Germans have bid on pipe in this country since the war, if not the first time in history.

The French maker of Pont-a-Mousson, who has been active in the American market for a year, bid on only one item of pipe and was next low after the Germans. On some of the pipe specialties the German figures were only two-thirds the prices of the Americans, the conclusion being that the foreigners were willing to sacrifice profits to obtain a foothold here.

Iron Competition Keen

The pig iron makers are puzzled because prices have not advanced, and are inclined to blame the importers of foreign iron. Thus Indian iron is being sold along the Atlantic seaboard at $20 to $20.50 a ton, duty paid, and as long as that condition holds prices cannot be moved up.

Considerable iron has been sold into New England during the last few days, the total in 10 days amounting to 8000 tons with the heating equipment makers the most active takers. Buffalo makers cut prices to compete with foreign iron. Thus No. 2 plain iron was sold at $18.25, furnace, a concession of 75c a ton from the supposed market quotation.

The steel industry in general has been working at 60 per cent of capacity through July as compared with 42 per cent in July, 1924. The tendency in steel making is now toward an increase. The Steel Corporation is operating a little better than 65 per cent of capacity, compared with 94 per cent early this year.

Lead in Strong Position

The chief interest in the non-ferrous metals has been in lead. The American Smelting & Refining Company put into operation two advances of $2 a ton each, bringing its contract price to 8.20c a pound, New York. Lead prices in the so-called outside market rose to greater heights, sales for strictly prompt lead being made as high as 8.75c, New York. Consumers of lead are not well covered as to future needs.

Copper was at unchanged levels all week, following the net advance of ⅜c a pound the previous week. On Friday prices took a severe drop at London in view of the threatened coal strike. American prices were weakened in tone as a result but not in actual quotations. Buying was very moderate through the week.

Zinc rose steadily during the week until the last day when a recession of $1 a ton took place, closing prices being 7¼c a pound, East St. Louis. The galvanizers are working at about 35 per cent of capacity.

Tin took a tumble Friday to 58c a pound after having been at 59c.

DOLLAR PURCHASING POWER UNCHANGED

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last three weeks, compared with the previous month's average, the low of January, 1922, the previous year's average, the 1925 high and low to date, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

	Index num.	Pur. pwr.
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—January (low)	138	72.5
1924—Yearly average	149.3	66.0
1925—High	164.4	64.4
1925—Low	155.3	60.8
June average	158.1	63.3
July, week ended July 3	158.9	62.9
July, week ended July 10	159.3	62.8
July, week ended July 17	160.5	62.3
July, week ended July 24	160.4	62.3

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the week ended July 25, 1925

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
100	AlliedPk new	6½	6½	6½	—¼
100	AlphaPtCem.	137	137	137	+⅝
300	Amal Leath.	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+1⅜
100	do pf	47	42	45	
200	AmHawaSS.	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
4700	AmRayPrd.	39¼	36	37	—3½
1800	AmThrd pf.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
100	AmWrit Pap	1	1	1	
400	ApcoMfgClA	24⅝	21	24⅝	
210	ArCo ofIll pf	90⅝	90	90⅝	+½
7900	do Cl B	14⅝	13¾	14	—⅛
1000	Arundel Crp	39	34⅞	36	—⅜
1900	AtlasPtCe nw	56½	53½	54⅞	+⅜
1375	Bal & Katz.	81	74	74	
100	BeaverbdApf	34	34	34	—3½
5000	Belding Bros	39½	39	39	—⅜
700	Borden exstk	85⅞	83⅝	83⅝	+1⅝
20	do pf	109	108	108	—¼
500	Bridgeport M	8½	8	8	—¾
750	Bucyrus	177	156½	177	+20
6800	CanDry new	47⅞	43⅛	44	—3⅜
200	CJSpg&Bump	8½	7⅛	8½	+1½
2100	CarLight&Pw	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
20	Celluloid pf.	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—2⅞
200	Central Steel	58½	55¼	58½	+6
2600	CentCastIPi	15½	15	15½	—¼
19100	Chap-Sacks.	46⅞	44	46⅞	+1⅞
28700	Cha'ton&Son	43	38¼	43	+4½
400	Chi Nip A.	38	37¾	38	
300	do B ctfs.	16¼	16	16¼	—⅛
20	Childs Co pf.	115⅝	115½	115⅝	—½
2000	Cleve Mot.	23⅞	21	23⅝	+1⅝
60	do pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
4000	Cont Bak A.	141	136⅛	139⅞	—¼
78300	do Cl B	38¼	35¾	36	—1½
2700	do pf	102⅝	101½	102	+¼
1200	Coty	44⅝	43½	43⅞	+¼
22000	Cuba Co (4)	50⅞	46	49½	+2¾
700	Curtiss A&M	18¾	17¼	17½	—1¼
100	do pf	77½	77½	77½	+¼
4400	De Forest R.	26⅝	25¼	25¼	—1½
600	Doehler D C	15¾	15	15⅝	—⅛
750	DL&W Coal.	127	123¾	123¾	—4
10	Dixon Cru.	148	148	148	+1
2100	Dub Cond&R	18	17	17¼	—¼
4100	Durant Mot.	14¼	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅛
700	Duz Co A ctf	24	23	23	—1⅝
200	East St Cast	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1¼
600	EurekVC	51	48½	50⅝	+1¼
10	Fajardo SG.	127	127	127	+3⅛
1400	Fed Metals	26	25	25	—2
2500	Fed Mot Tr.	36	34	34⅞	+⅞
3200	Film Insp M	7½	6⅝	6½	—1¼
40	Ford M Can.	500	498	499	—4
4700	Fox Film A.	57⅛	55⅛	57	—½
16000	Frank Mfg.	42⅝	37	42	+3⅛
150	do pf	88	87	87	—1
1100	Freed-E Rad	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	—¼
700	Freshman C	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅝
12300	Gabriel S. A.	32	29	31¾	+2⅝
5900	Garod	6⅝	4⅛	5⅝	+1⅝
12800	Gen Ice C wi	38¾	34	37¼	+2¼
2000	Gen Outd Ad	45¾	45	45½	+¼
3200	do v t c	27¼	25⅝	25⅝	—1¼
6600	Gillette SafR	80½	79⅛	79¼	+⅛
600	Glen Al C	130	128	128	—2
4500	GouldCoupA	21¾	21	21¾	+¼
15100	Goodyr T&R	35⅝	33¾	34⅝	—⅞
100	Grand 5-25c.	70	70	70	—5
3400	Gren Bak	19⅝	18	19	—¼
200	Grimes Rad.	20½	20¼	20¼	+⅛
300	HabElCab wi	18⅞	17	18⅞	+⅜
900	Hall Sw&Sig	4¾	4¾	4¾	
100	do pf	24	24	24	
22600	Happi C'dy.	9	8¼	9	+¾
500	do Fnd sh	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1⅛
20	Herc Pd pf.	110	110	110	
100	Heydn Chem	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
400	Hazeltine	20	19¼	19¼	
600	Horn & Hrd	56	55¼	55¼	—¾
300	Hood Rub	64	63½	64	
300	Hunt B PkA	26¼	26	26	
6600	Int Rub	15½	12½	12½	—3½
26700	Int Mtch pf.	56⅝	49	50⅝	+3⅝
38900	do rts, wi	7½	6	6⅝	
5300	Int Con Ind.	12⅞	11¾	12¾	+⅝
300	Int-Ocea Ra	2	1⅝	2	
1000	John Man C.	180	163	175	
200	Jones Radio.	3	3	3	—¼
100	Kel Swtchbd	43½	43½	43½	
15100	Kelyvinator.	45	40½	43¾	+1⅛
1800	Kraft Cheese	90½	85	88	+2
100	La Sall Ex.	16½	16½	16½	+½
400	Ldvr Hd clA	19¼	19¼	19¼	—¾
2700	LVCoal cf n.	39¾	38¼	38½	—1¼
75	do sales	83½	82	83½	+½
2450	Lib O Sh&G.	215	193	208½	+13½
15000	Lib Ra Ch S	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅝
800	Li, McN&L n	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
200	Mar Wi Can	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
2500	Mar Wi Lon	7½	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
950	McCd Ra ctf	22½	22	22	—½
200	Mesabi Iron.	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
1000	MillerRub	188	180	181	—2
600	Motion Pict.	19¼	18¼	18¼	—½
100	MooreDFCl$	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	+⅛
34000	MoMeClAwi.	41	39⅝	40⅛	
3800	Music Mastr	17	16	16¼	—¾
200	Natl Leath.	5	5	5	+¼
1000	Nickel Pl wi	86	86	86	+2
200	Nic Pl pf wi	84¾	84	84¾	+1½
230	Natl Tea	450	402	450	+51
4200	Nizer Crp A	54⅞	51⅜	54¾	+2¾
38500	Nizer B wi.	53½	46⅛	52¾	+5⅞
43900	Norwk T&R	16	14¼	16	+1
900	Omnib v t c.	14¼	14	14	—½
4400	PatheExA	86	81⅜	82	—3
900	Pitney B Po	9⅜	9	9⅛	
140	Pitts Pl Gl.	286	280	280	—6⅞
1400	Pratt & La.	47	44¼	45½	+½
300	Prophy Bru.	41½	40	41½	—½
1700	Purity Bk A	45¼	44	44⅛	—⅞
1700	Purity Bk B	40	39	39	—1
100	Purity Bk pf.	97	97	97	
100	Pyrene Mfg.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
10200	Rem Typ A.	49¼	42⅝	47¾	+5⅛
500	Rem Typ pf.	108½	106½	108½	+3½
3100	Reid Ice Cr.	42½	40	42½	+2⅜
7300	Reo Motors.	23	22⅝	22¾	+⅛
18200	Serv El Cl A	21⅜	19¼	21⅛	+1⅛
2800	Silica Gel	20½	18	18¾	+¾
50	Singer Mfg.	274	273	274	+1¼
100	Singer Ltd.	8	8	8	
600	Sleeper Radi	8¼	6	7⅛	—⅞
22200	St Reg Paper	94	83⅛	85⅝	—9⅝
900	Std Pub Cl A	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
100	Stand Tex P	21	21	21	—3⅜
4800	Stutz Mo Car	9	7½	8⅜	+½
2200	Swift Int'l	27⅜	26⅛	26¼	—1¼
390	Swift & Co.	114½	113	113	—1¾
300	Thermiodyne	11⅝	10½	10½	—1
3000	ThomRE Rd.	8¾	8	8¾	+⅝
300	Todd Ship'ds.	35¼	34	34	—2¼
100	Tower Mfg.	9	9	9	+½
100	Trumbull St'l	16¼	16¼	16¼	—2¾
280	Tub Silk A.	158	154	156	—4
1200	Un Carb&C.	68	67¼	67¼	—¼
1300	US Rub rec'g	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
3300	Univ Pic	36½	33¼	36½	+2¾
400	US L&H n pf	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
4825	Victor TalkM	85	75	83	+9
600	Ware Radio.	15	14	14	—1
1700	War Pict A.	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅜
200	do com	14	13½	13½	—½
100	West'nP n w i	21	21	21	+1
2200	White RM Sn	44¾	40	44	+4⅞
3400	Wil&C nw, wi	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
600	do cl A, wi	29⅜	28½	28¾	—¼
800	do pf, w i	71⅜	70½	70½	—⅞
100	Yel Taxi, NY	12½	12½	12½	—1⅜

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1000	AdirondkP&L	96¼	92	92⅜	—4⅝
150	do pf	101¾	100	100	—¾
3700	Am G&E	80⅞	79¾	80¼	—1⅜
100	do pf	90	90	90	+½
2525	Am Lt&Trac.	173½	170½	171	—½
16100	AmLt&Trac.	173½	170½	171	—½
16100	AmP&L, new	62½	60¼	60¼	—2
450	do pf	93½	92½	93¾	+¾
2640	Am Sup, Cl A	38	36½	36½	—2⅛
6700	do class B.	38¾	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅜
300	do pf	26⅛	26	26⅛	+½
300	Arizona Pow	31	30¼	30½	—⅜
15300	As G&E, Cl A	40⅝	38½	39¾	+¼
2400	Bklyn CRR	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—¼
520	Buff G E nw	73⅛	72½	72½	—2½
500	Caro P&L	431	390	431	+32
300	Com Pier	170½	166	166	—7
16000	do nw wi	43	39	39⅝	—3⅛
2450	do pf	82½	81¼	82	
525	do war	79½	77½	77½	—4¼
24100	do rts wi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
6200	Cn G(Bl)nw	44½	43½	43½	—⅞
21900	El Bd&ShSec	72	68¼	68½	—2¼
370	do pf	105	104½	104½	—½
16600	Elec Inv	65⅝	62	63½	—⅞
465	G G&Ecn pf	260	232	241	+13
865	do A pf	173	165	169	—1
270	do B pf	160	155	155	—5
51800	GG&EoDAwi	64¼	58	58¼	—2¾
1200	do B wi	62½	57	57	2½
5700	G Lt P&Ry	77½	72½	73¾	—2¾
100	Geo Rw Pw	102	102	102	+7
435	Gen G o Me.	225	225	225	
1200	Inter Ut A.	37½	36	37½	+½
6000	do Cl B	9⅝	8	9¼	+½
5400	Leh P Sec	150	144	146	—2
6550	Mid Wst Ut	96⅞	94¾	96	+½
380	do prior ln	103¾	102	102¾	+¼
530	do pf	97	96	96	—1
725	Miss Rv Pw	65½	60	65	
23100	Moh Val n	45½	41⅞	43¼	+1¼
800	Muni Ser	13	13	13	
3540	Nat P&L.	349	338	342	—3
2900	Nat P S, A.	26	24	25¾	+1¾
2000	do cl B	18⅝	17½	17½	—⅞
400	Nev Cal El.	50½	35	35½	+3
625	N Y Tel pf.	113¼	112½	112½	+⅛
62300	No O Pwr.	13	11⅝	12⅜	—¼
550	No Ont L&P	48	47	47⅞	—1⅛
1600	No St Pwr.	124⅞	123	124¼	+¼
330	do pf	100½	99½	99½	—1½
3900	do war'nts	26¾	24	26	—½
700	Ohio Tract.	12⅛	11¼	12	
200	do pf	69½	67½	69½	
3045	Pa W&Pr.	170	144	156⅝	+4⅛
32000	Pr Cr of NY	87⅞	76⅛	82	—3⅞
41600	do rgts, wi	4⅞	3⅝	4⅝	—⅜
200	Pgt Sd P&L.	53	52⅝	52⅝	—2½
17550	So Cal Edsn.	139	122	128	+2
25	do pf A.	109½	109½	109½	+2
25	do B pf.	96½	96½	96½	+2
3700	So Cities Ut.	68	55	67½	
400	do pf	86	83	86	
21100	So'ern P&L	149½	128	149	+17
1000	So G&P.Awi.	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
250	So'w BellTpf.	110½	110	110	—⅛
200	Tenn El Po.	68	67	68	—½
7300	Un G&E nw	52	49	50⅛	+⅜
100	do stk t c	44	44	44	+1
200	Un Gas I rts	3	3	3	—⅛
1200	Un R&E Blt	19¼	18⅜	19¼	
15200	Un L&P A.	116½	112	114½	—1
37500	Un L&P rts.	8⅜	8	8⅛	—¾
15100	Ut P&Lt A.	32	29	32	+2½
13600	Westn Pow.	67½	61	61	—3¾
120	Westn P pf.	96	94	96	+½

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4800	Anglo-Am	24¼	22⅝	22⅞	—⅝
3700	Atlantic Lob	3	2	2⅞	—⅝
3700	Atl Lob pf.	5¼	4	4½	—½
110	Borne-Scry	235	220	235	+15
90	Buckeye PL	60½	60	60	—¾
200	Chesebrough	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	—¼
32000	Continentl n	25⅞	25¼	25½	—⅛
400	Cres PL	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅜
450	Cumb P L.	154½	150	154½	+4½
20	Eureka P L.	73	72½	73	
100	Galena-Sig.	55	54¼	54¼	—½
60	Gal-S nw pf.	102	102	102	—1
7500	Humble	69¼	66⅝	67½	—⅝
210	Illinois PL.	136	135½	135½	—½
5800	ImOilofC cpn	33¼	32¼	32¼	—¾
290	IndPipeLine.	68	66⅝	66⅝	—2¼
20000	Interna Pet	25⅞	25¼	25½	—¼
790	Magnol Pet.	150	148½	149	—1
240	Natl Transit	21½	21	21	—½
30	NYTransit.	57	55	57	+2
10	NorthernPL.	80	80	80	+1
4100	Ohio	68½	64¾	66½	—2¼
800	Penn-MexFL	26	25	26	+1
11100	PrairO&Gnw	60¼	57¾	59	—½
2340	PrairPipeLl.	127½	125	125¼	—½
30	Solar Ref	226	224	224	—2
210	So Pipe Line	81	80	80½	
480	So Penn Oil.	171	169	169½	—1
46400	StdOil of Ind	67½	65⅜	65⅜	—1⅜
1100	StdOil ofKan	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
1900	StdOil of Ky.	125⅞	124⅞	125⅞	+1⅛
240	StdOil ofNeb.	252	245	245	—7
7500	Std Oil ofNY	44⅝	43¼	43¼	—⅞
210	StdOil of Oh.	358	351¾	355	+1
340	Swan&Finch.	17⅜	16¼	16¼	—⅜
2600	Vacuum	90	89	89¼	—¼

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1700	Am Control.	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+⅛
21900	Am Mara Co	10⅞	10	10⅛	—½
300	Ark Nat Gas	6	6	6	+⅛
300	Argo	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
1300	Cardinal Pet	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+⅝
38400	Carib Synd.	6⅜	4⅛	6⅛	+1¾
10300	Cit Ser new	39	38⅝	38⅝	
800	do pf	83½	83⅛	83⅝	+½
400	do bks shs	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
300	do pf B	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
1100	Con Royal.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
32200	Columb Synd	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
14900	Creole Synd	12	10⅞	11⅝	+½
200	Derby O&R	4½	4½	4½	—⅝
4300	Euclid	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
100	Gilliland vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3500	Gibson	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
6100	Gulf Oof Pa	78¾	76⅛	77¼	—¾
1100	Kirby Pet	3	3	3	
20300	Lago Pet	5⅛	4⅞	5	
600	Livingston P	1¼	1¼	1⅛	—⅛
6500	Lion Oil Ref	23	21¼	22¼	+¼
500	Lone Star Gs	42	39	41	+2
100	Marl of Mex	3½	3½	3½	—¼
7000	Mex-Panuco	1¾	1½	1¼	+½
300	Mt & Gulf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
4800	Mt Prods	21¾	21	21	—⅞
1300	New Bradf'd	5⅝	5½	5½	
1000	N Mex&Ar L.	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—½
200	New York.	10½	10⅛	10¼	—¼
800	Ohio Fuel.	33	32½	33	+¼
2600	Peer	1¼	1	1¼	+⅛
3500	Pennok Oil.	27¾	26¼	26¼	—¼
1500	Red Bank.	36⅞	33	33	—2⅞
3600	Reiter-Fost.	23	20¼	21¾	+1¼
2000	Ryan Cons.	5	4½	4½	—¼
900	Salt Crk Con	7½	7½	7½	—¼
6100	Salt Crk P.	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
4700	Shreve El D.	18½	16¼	17½	+¾
4900	Sun Oil	41½	40⅝	41	+½
100	Tidal Osage.	10	10	10	+¾
1500	Venezuela P	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
1200	Wil O&G n.	28⅝	27½	27½	—½
200	Woodley Pet	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
100	Ang-Am Crp So Africa.	22	22	22	
11500	Canar Cop.	7⅝	7¼	7¾	
1200	Chief Cons.	3½	3	3	—⅛
700	Cons Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
300	Cresson Con	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
100	Crown K C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15600	Engin Gold.	100	88	94⅞	+¼
44800	Golden Cent	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
1300	Hecla	14½	14¼	14½	—¼
43900	Kay Copper.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
1000	Mason Val.	2	2	2	+⅛
100	New Cornel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅞
380	NJ Zinc	192	190	192	+1
3900	Newmont	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅜
1100	Nipissing	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
100	Premier Gld	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
300	SA Gold & P	2¾	2¾	2¾	—¼
1700	Teck Hughes	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
3000	Ton Exten.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
1100	Ton Mining.	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
1100	Utah Apex.	5¾	5½	5½	—½
5300	Wenden Cop	4⅝	4	4¼	—⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	AlliedPac sf8s'39	90¼	90¼	90¼	—¼
12	do 6s	79⅝	79½	79½	—⅛
9	AlumCo7s'25	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	—⅛
4	do 7s'33	107¼	107	107¼	
274	AmG&E6sB2014.	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝	—¼
111	AmIce7s'24	119¾	115½	118	+¼
7	Am P&Lt6s,new	97⅜	97¼	97¼	
171	do 6s2014,old.	97½	97	97	—¼
10	RollMills6s'38	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	—⅛
10	AmThread6s'28	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	—⅛
9	Anaconda6s'29	103⅝	103½	103⅝	+⅛
6	AssoG&E6s'65	95½	95½	95½	—⅜
50	AssoHard6½s'33	89⅝	89½	89½	
30	AtlanFrt&Sg8s.	21	21	21	
72	AtGWIcoltr5s'59	71½	70⅝	70⅞	—⅛
1	BeavPr7½s'42	106½	106½	106½	—¾
21	Beaver'rd8s'33.	94⅝	92	92	—2¾
2	Belgo-CnP6s'43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1¼
46	BellTelCan5s'55.	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	—¼
20	BethStl7s'35	103½	103¼	103¼	—⅝
24	Bos&MeRR6s'33	92	90⅛	92	+1
12	CanNat'lR7s'35	112½	112⅛	112⅛	
98	CenPRy5s'60wi.	98⅛	98	98	
1	ChRIPac5½s'26	101	101	101	+⅛
11	CM&StP5s2000,A	54	53⅜	53⅜	+⅜
16	CitServ7sC'66	123½	123½	123½	—⅛
109	do 7s D'66	102½	102⅛	102¼	—¼
171	do P&L 6s'44	94⅝	93⅞	94¼	
40	do 6s'66	91⅛	91	91	
3	do 7sB'66	176	175	176	+1
5	do 8s E'66	112	112	112	—3
30	ConGELPBalt	100	100	100	—⅛
6	do 5½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼	
10	ConsTextile8s'41	85¼	85	85	—½
71	Cuba6s'25	94⅛	93½	94	
4	CubT1rf7½s'41	110¼	110	110	
27	CudayPk5½s'37.	92	91¾	91¾	
1	do 5s'46	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—⅞
48	D & Co 7½s'31.	104	103	104	+½
34	D C Gas 6sA'47.	105⅝	105	105½	+⅜
212	Det Ed 5s'55B.	99¾	99¼	99¾	+¾
31	do 6s '32	130	125	130	+5⅝
1	do 7s '30	125	125	125	+1½
1	do 7s '28	125	125	125	
5	Dun T A 7sA'42.	105	105	105	
35	Fed Sug 6s'33.	96	95½	96	—½
14	Gal-Sig Oil 7s.	106	104¾	104¾	—¼
6	Gair 1st 7s'37.	104½	104	104½	+1⅛
194	Gen I C 6½s'35.	110⅞	104⅛	110	+6
20	Grand Tr 6½s.	109⅛	108¾	108⅞	—⅛
37	Gf O of Pa 5s'37	99¾	99½	99⅝	—¼
10	do 5½s'28	102	101⅞	102	+¼
4	Hood Rub 7s'36.	105¼	105	105¼	
10	K C Ter 4½s'60	86⅜	86	86	—½
1	do 5½s '26	101¼	101¼	101¼	—¼
2	Leh Pr S 6s'27.	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+¼
14	Lib,McN&L 7s.	104¼	104	104¼	
5	Lig Win 7s'42.	108	107¾	108⅛	
111	L Is Lt 6s'45wi.	102	100¾	100¾	—¼
12	Man Pow 7s'41.	103⅜	102⅜	103½	—½
39	Morris&Co 7½s.	103	102⅝	103	
5	Mo P RR 5s'27.	100½	100½	100½	
67	N O S5sSB'55wi	92¼	92	92	
104	do 5s '52	93	91½	93	+1
247	NStP cv6½s'33.	120	117½	119	—⅜
62	do6½s, g n'33.	104	103	103⅜	—⅛
14	O Pow 5s'52 SB	94⅝	94	94	—½
40	Okla G&E 5s '50	93	92⅜	92½	—⅜
1	Park&T 6s '36	97	97	97	—¼
61	Pa P&L5s'52SB	98	97⅝	97¾	
11	do 5s'53 SerD	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	—⅛
3	Pennok O 6s'27.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
10	Phila RT 6s'62	98½	98⅛	98⅛	+⅛
4	Phila El 6s '41.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+⅜
1	do 5½s '53.	106¼	106¼	106¼	
5	do 5½s '47.	106	106	106	—¼
5	PhillipsP7½s31.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	—¼
22	P Oil6½s A'33.	101⅝	100¾	100¾	—¾
21	Shn M10-yr7s31.	102	101½	102	+½
43	S-S S&I pur6s29	102	101¾	102	
11	Solvay&Co6s'34.	105	104	104	
18	So Cal Edi5s'44	96	95	95	—½
26	S Milling5½s47	94¼	94⅝	95¼	+¾
67	S G&El6½s'54.	149¾	144⅛	145½	—3½
52	StdO NY 6½'33.	107⅝	107	107¼	
28	Sun O 5½ '39.	99⅜	99	99	—⅛
73	Swift&Co5s '32.	96¾	96¾	96¾	—¼
3	Tid Os 7s '34.	103¾	103¾	103¾	
7	Trancst O 7s'30.	100	99	99	—¾
3	Un O Prd 8s'31.	34	33	33	+1
40	Un O Cal 5s '35.	95½	95¼	95½	
6	Un RyHv7½'36.	111	109	109¾	—¼
31	US Rub 6½ '26.	101⅜	101	101¼	
12	do 6½s '27	101¼	101	101	—½
27	do 6½s '28	101⅜	101	101	—¼
11	do 6½s '29	101	100⅞	101	+⅛
17	do 6½s '30	100½	101⅛	100¼	+⅛
19	do 6½s '31	100¾	100	100½	+½
25	do 6½s '32	99¾	99¼	99⅝	—¼
17	do 6½s '33	99¼	99	99¼	—¼
13	do 6½s '34	99¼	98⅜	99	
17	do 6½s '35	99¼	98⅜	99	
28	do 6½s '36	99⅛	98½	99	
36	do 6½s '37	99¼	98½	99¼	+¼
21	do 6½s '38	99¼	98½	99	
15	do 6½s '39	99¼	98¾	99	
12	do 6½s '40	99¼	99	99	—½
44	Vacuum O 7s.	105½	105½	105½	+⅛
21	WebsterM6½'33	99	98½	98⅞	—⅛
5	WickwSpS7½'32	87½	87½	87½	

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25	AlpineMtStl7s'55	91¼	91	91	—⅜
8	And6s'40	120½	120	120	
59	do withoutwar	99⅜	98¾	99	
156	CityBerlin6½s'50	89	89	89	
48	CGratzAus8s'54.	98½	98	98	
88	ERRFrance7s'54	83½	83	83½	+¼
6	GtConE6½s'50wi	86½	86⅛	86¼	
1	ItalPw6½s'28	99½	99½	99½	+⅛
44	InMgBkFin7s'44	96½	96	96	
	do 7½s'45wi.	89	89	89	
3	KgNeth6sB'72	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	+½
51	KgDen6s6'70	99¼	98¾	99¼	+¼
46	KruppLtdF7s'29	90⅝	89¾	89¾	—⅝
35	MgBChile6½s'57	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
3	Mu of M 8s, '48	98	98	98	
37	P Up Aus 7s, '45	92⅝	92½	92⅝	
28	PSaFe,Ar ex, '42	96¼	96	96	—½
1	Rep of P 8s, '32.	101	101	101	—½
6	RGv 6½s, '19, ct	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6	do 5½s, '21, ct	12	11½	11½	—⅝
15	do 5½s, '19	12	11	12	
11	do 6½s, '19	13⅝	12½	12½	
27	Siemens 7s, '28.	96	94½	95⅛	+⅛
27	do 7s, '35	93	92½	93	

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended July 25, 1925

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
525	AllAmerRadio	24½	23	23¾	—½
451	AmPubServ pf	92½	90¼	92½	+2¼
115	AmerShipbldg	57	57	57	
13990	Armour A	24	23	23¾	+⅜
1145	Armour&Co B.	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
1184	Arm pf Del	98	97	97¼	—¾
1482	Armour pf	90	89	89⅞	—⅛
1025	ArmourLeath.	6	5¼	5¾	+¾
6580	*Bal'b'n&Katz	83½	72½	76	+½
60	Bal&Katz pf	106	106	106	
2515	Bendix	33	31⅜	33	+1
860	Beaver Board.	5¾	4½	4½	—1
1105	BeavBrd 1 pf.	39	31	31	—7
810	BooneWolMls.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
30	BoothFish pf.	31	31	31	
9870	Borg&Beck	28⅞	26¼	28	+1¾
75	Bunte Bros	13	13	13	
25	B.Kuppen'er.	25½	25½	25½	
430	CentIndPw pf.	92¼	90	91	
150	CentIllPSer pf	87	86	87	
200	ChiC&ConRys	½	½	½	+¼
100	ChiCConRs pf.	5	5	5	+¼
25	Chicago Fuse.	29	29	29	
20	Chi Nipple A	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
2400	Chi Rail Ser 2	⅞	¾	¾	
420	Comwlth Ed	136¼	135	136	
50	Consum pf	32	32	32	
1170	Continen Mot	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
301	Crane Co	60¾	57½	60¾	+3¼
141	Crane Co pf	115½	115½	115½	
262	Cudahy	103	102	102	—1
166	Deere&Co pf	102	98½	102	+4
98	Diamond Mch	129	129	129	—2
10	Eddy Paper	16	16	16	
4800	Evans Co	29¾	27½	29	
906	Elec Res Lab.	26½	25	26¼	+1¼
60	*Fair pf	105	103¾	105	+⅜
4325	*Fairstone	32¾	32	32½	+⅛
65	Foote Bros	13	13	13	
407	GtLksDrdg	133	129	133	+3⅛
660	Godchaux	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
100	Gill Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
2530	H W Gossard.	42⅝	37½	37½	—4
65	Hart S & M.	114½	114½	114½	—1
12	Hib Sp B&Co	74½	74½	74½	—½
3515	Hupp Motor.	19¼	18¼	19	+⅛
173	Hurley Mach.	48½	48	48	
46	Ill No Util pf	91	90½	90½	—½
6565	Illinois Brick	34¼	31	34	+3
10885	KraftCheese.	90½	88	88	+1
2085	Kellogg Swit	43⅜	41⅞	42	—½
1285	Libby-McNeil	8	7½	7¾	+¼
216	Lindsay Lt.	1	1	1	
2645	La Salle Ex.	17½	16	16½	+⅜
711	McCord Ra A	41½	40	40½	+½
66	McQuay Nor.	16	15½	16	+1
970	Mid West Ut	96	95	96	+1
1060	Mid W Ut pf.	97	96	97	
523	M W U pr ln	103	102¾	103	+½
22635	Montgmy Wd	69¼	67	68¼	+5¾
495	Montg W A.	115¾	115	115	—2
1435	Mid Stl Prod.	43¾	43	43¼	+¼
540	Mid Ut pr pf.	100	100	100	+⅛
2710	Morgan Litho	56	55	56	+1
614	Nat Leather.	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
15995	Nat El Pow.	25½	24⅛	24¾	—⅛
505	Omnibus	14⅛	13	13¼	—⅞
35	do pf	91	90	91	—3
215	No Am Car.	26¼	26	26¼	
50	NW Util pr pf	94	90	91	
3045	Pick & Co	19½	18⅛	19¼	+1⅛
16	Philipsborn.	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1210	Pines Wint.	44	42	44	
50	Public Serv	119½	119	119½	
65	do pf 6%.	96½	96	96½	+1½
137	do N P	119⅜	118¼	119	+½
216	do pf 7%.	105½	102	105	
3956	do rts	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
1165	Quaker Oats	108½	108	108	—1
140	do pf	106	105½	105½	+¼
2730	Rl Silk Hose	53½	52½	53	+½
1460	Reo Motor	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+1⅛
1245	Ryan Car	21	18⅛	19	—2⅛
35	Standard Gas	56	55½	56	—1⅞
165	do pf	53½	53½	53½	
14850	Stewart-W	70⅜	67½	68¼	—⅜
2010	Swift & Co.	115	112½	113½	—1⅛
3740	Swift Intl	27¼	25⅞	26	—1¼
100	*Thmpson JR	44	43¾	43¾	
4551	Un Ca & Ca.	68½	67⅛	67¾	
4320	Un L&P A.	116½	112¾	113½	—½
595	Un L&P B.	90	89	90	
375	Un L&P. B.	117½	116	117½	+1
315	Un L&P B pf	51¾	50¼	51	
7760	Un L&P rts.	8½	7⅞	8	+¼
6035	U S Gypsum	182	164	178	+13
10	US Gyp pf.	116½	116½	116½	
150	Ut P&L A	33	32	33	+3½
150	Ut P&L B	19	15	19	+4
780	Wahl	13	12	12	—½
363	Wolff Mfg	8	7¾	8	+½
2115	Wrigley	51¾	51¼	51¼	+⅛
3225	P B Yates	28⅞	28¾	28½	
3625	YellowMfB	44	42¾	43	—½
3225	Yellow Taxi	50½	48½	48½	—2

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$1000	Chi Cty R 1 5s	75	75	75	
3000	Chi Ry A 5s'27	56¼	56⅛	56⅛	
7000	Com Ed 5s'43.	102	102	102	
1000	Iowa Pw6s'55.	100	100	100	
1000	NatElPw6s'45	97	97	97	
5000	Roan W 5s	93	93	93	
10000	Swift 1st 5s'44	100	100	100	

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1631	A Gas tc	88½	87	87	+⅛
35985	Am Stores	75	67¾	73⅜	+5⅞
795	Ins Co N A.	57⅞	56	56½	—1
105	Key Tel	7½	7¼	7½	—½
2770	Leh Nav	102⅜	102½	101	—½
475	Lit Bros	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+¼
3712	Pa RR	46¾	46	46⅛	—¼
5457	Pil El	39¼	38⅛	38⅜	—⅞
853	Phil El pf	38½	37½	37½	—⅞
197	Phil Trac	59¾	59	59¾	+⅝
1053	PhilRapTran	48	47	48	
450	Phil & West.	14¾	14½	140½	—¼
150	P&R C&I	41¼	40¼	40¼	—1
1570	Yon Min	3⅛	3½	3⅝	—⅛
12786	Un Gas Imp.	89½	88	88½	+¾
9781	Un Gas war.	39⅛	37½	38	+¾
1037	Un Trac	39⅜	39	39	—¼
745	Vic Talk Ma	85	75	83	+12
543	WJer&Seash.	38⅜	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅞
450	WestmrldCoal	43½	42½	42½	—1½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$11500	AmG&E5s'07	93¾	93¾	93¾	+2¾
1000	BethStl6s'98	113	113	113	
15000	E&P ctfs4s'45	63½	62	63½	+1½
7000	GenAsp 6s'39.	103½	103½	103½	—¼
25000	KeyTel5s'35	91¾	91¾	91¾	—¼
6000	PhCoCon5s'51	96¼	96¼	96¼	
17500	PhilEl1st5s'66.	103¼	103	103	
3500	PhilEl1st5s'60.	101	100¼	100¼	—¼
21000	PhElst5½s'47.	106⅛	106	106	—⅛
10003	PhElst5½s'53.	106¼	106	106¼	
2000	PhEl1st6s'41	106¾	106½*	106¾	—¼
1000	ReadTer5s'41.	104¾	104¾	104¾	
5000	YorkRys5s'37	95	95	95	—¼

HARTFORD

STOCKS

Fire Companies

	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Aetna	610	595	605	+10
Automobile	850	830	840	+10
Hartford	580	570	575	—5
National	725	715	720	+10
Phoenix	565	555	560	
Rossia	89	87	88	

Life Companies

	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Aetna	1100	1000	1000	+100
Aetna Casualty	835	820	830	+5
Conn General	1500	1450	1500	+50
Hfd Steam Boiler	570	570	570	
Travelers	1400	1285	1400	+115

Public Utilities

	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Conn L&P 8pc pf.	120	120	120	
Conn L&P 7pc pf.	110	110	110	
Conn Power	240	240	240	+5
Hfd City Gas pf.	41	39	39	—1
Hfd City Gas	45	44½	44½	—½
*Hfd El Lt pf	228	225	225	
*Hfd El Lt	232	228	230	

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Am Hardware	93	90	91	—1
Am Silver	28	28	28	
Bigelow Hfd Carp.	101	99	100	
Colts	31	30	31	
Eagle Lock	108	104	106	+3
Int Silver	185	175	180	+20
Landers, Fr & Clk	85	83	84	—1½
Niles-Bement-Pond	41	38	41	+2
Peck, Stow & Wil.	28	28	28	
Scovill	227	222	225	+5
Stanley Works	85	83	83	—2
Torrington	60	57	58	—1

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
14758	Arundel	39½	36	36½	—1
205	B & O	77⅛	75½	75½	—1⅝
158	Balto Trust	125	120½	125	+4
3511	Com Credit	30	29	29¾	—¼
84	do pf	25¼	22⅞	25¼	+¾
214	do pf B	26¼	26	26⅛	—⅛
577	Cons Pow	44	43½	43½	—¼
129	do 6% pf	103¼	102⅝	103	+¼
330	Cons Coal	45	45	45	
130	F& Deposit	103¼	102¼	102½	—¾
182	Fin Servc A	21⅜	20½	20½	—1
250	Mid Caslty	97⅜	97½	97⅜	+¼
701	Mcht Nt Bk	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
316	Mid Cont Pet	33	32	32⅜	+¼
502	Pa W&P	165	149½	165	+16
84	U S F & G	212	210	212	+3
4250	Un Rys	19½	18	19	+1

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$7000	UnRys4s'49	70	69⅜	69⅜	
15000	doinc4s'49	50⅞	50½	50½	+½
6000	do 6s '49	95¼	95	95¼	+¾
55000	ElkHorn6s'25	99¼	99	99	—⅛
2000	Cons4½s'52	94½	94	94	
31000	WB&A5s'31	69¾	69¼	69¾	
3000	Cons 6s '49	107⅝	107	107	

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	Swiss Bv 5s, '26	100	100	100	—¼
61	do 5½s, '29	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	+½
160	Th I&SW 1s, '30	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	
359	To El Pw 7s, '55	90⅝	90	90¼	—¼
15	TH-EP 1½s, '55	96⅜	96½	96½	—¼

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
75	Amer Bank	155	153	155	+2½
20	Ang&LP NB.	184	184	184	+1
2855	Armour A	23⅞	22⅞	23⅝	+⅝
2320	Assd Oil	40½	38½	40	+1¼
3161	Banc Italy	217⅝	213	217⅝	+4⅛
35	Bk Calif NA.	225¼	225	225	+2½
315	Bank Italy	325	323	325	+1⅞
20	C L Best Tr.	153	153	153	—8¼
50	Calamba Sug	55	55	55	
8650	Cal Cop Cp.	1.65	1.60	1.60	
10	Cal Cot Mills	37½	37½	37½	—5
30	do pf	104	103	104	+6½
110	Cal O Pwr pf.	102	100	100	—1¾
155	Cal Packing	116¾	115	115	—1¾
60	Calif Pet	29⅛	29	29⅛	—⅛
95	Coast G&E pf	91	91	91	+3
425	EB Wat A pf	94½	93¾	94½	+¾
10	do B pf.	100	100	100	+1⅝
697	Fageol Mot.	7	6¼	6⅞	—⅛
2766	do pf	10½	10¼	10⅜	
16493	Fed Telegr.	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	+¾
253	Firemans Fd	87	86	87	—½
950	Foster Klsr.	10½	10¼	10¼	+¼
1390	Gen Pet	57	54⅝	54⅝	—2⅛
160	do pf	26½	26¼	26⅛	
329	Gt W Pwr pf.	101¾	101	101	+½
310	Haw C & S.	47½	47½	47½	—¼
565	Haw Pineap.	50¼	50	50	
75	Haw Sugar	38½	38½	38½	+⅜
1000	Honokaa Sug	4	4	4	
6100	Honolulu C O	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
300	Hutch S P	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+1¼
445	Key Sys pf.	50⅛	50	50	—½
150	do pr pf	88	87¾	87⅝	—¼
820	L A G&E pf	97	95¾	97	+1½
3708	Magnavox	2⅝	2½	2½	—¼
180	I Magnin	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—¼
19325	Marine Cp.	1.87½	1.75	1.77½	—.07½
100	Mrkt SR pr pf	53	53	53	—2¼
50	Natms Cal pf	3	3	3	—⅞
21650	No Amer Oil	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
10	Oahu Sugar	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
50	Olaa Sugar	5	5	5	—½
50	Onomea Sug	38	38	38	—1
1205	Pac G & E.	115⅛	114	114½	+1¼
1206	do 1st pf	99	98½	99	+⅛
33	Pac Lightg pf	80½	80½	80½	
4945	Pac Oil	58⅜	57	57	—1
285	Pac T&T pf.	100	98½	99½	
50	Paraffine Inc	75⅛	75	75	—½
10	do pf	104	104	104	—1⅛
45	Pioneer Mill.	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+⅜
60	S Joaq L&P.	54½	49	49	—4½
375	do pr pf	102⅜	101½	102	+¾
460	Schlessginr A	23	22⅜	22⅜	
180	do pf	97	96½	96½	—½
1080	Shell Un Oil	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	—⅛
25	Shermn&C pf	93½	93½	93½	—2½
585	Southern Pac	99¼	98½	98⅝	—⅜
310	Sperry Flour	66	65¼	65½	—⅞
97	do pf	95⅞	95	95⅛	—⅞
265	Sp Val Wat.	101	100¼	100½	—½
381	S O of Cal.	59¼	58⅜	58⅜	—⅛
450	Un Oil (Asso)	36½	36¼	36¼	—¼
1420	Un Oil Calif	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	—⅛
205	Union Sugar.	27⅜	27	27⅜	+½
3230	United Oil	67⅝	65	65¼	—1⅜
1000	U S Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	Univsl C O.	1.80	1.80	1.80	—.05
35	Wis FB&UT.	217	217	217	+1
2191	Zellerbach Cp	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—¼

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$7000	Asso Oil 6s'35.	102½	102⅜	102½	
2000	CalG&Eu5s'37	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	—¾
2000	Cal & Haw Sug 7s '37.	105¾	105½	105¾	—⅝
12000	Cal OP 5½s'55	99¾	99¾	99¾	
1000	do 6s B'42.	102½	102⅛	102½	—¾
3000	CalT&L 6s'43	104½	104	104½	+¼
11000	City Inv 5s '33-'31	100	100	100	—3¼
7000	E Bay Water 5½s '46	102¾	102½	102¾	+⅛
1000	Gen Pet 6s'28.	101½	101½	101½	—⅜
5500	do 7s '31	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	
23000	GW Pwr 5s'46	99½	99	99	—½
2000	do 7s B'50.	110	110	110	+⅛
20000	Key S rf 5s'38	85	84½	84½	
7000	do 1st mtg 6s.	102	101¾	101¾	—¼
3000	LA G&E 5s'39	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—⅞
3000	do 5½s '43	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	—1
1000	do 5½s '47	98	98	98	—⅜
6000	do 7s '31	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	
1000	Mrkt SR 7s'40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
22000	Millr&L 7s'30.	103½	103¼	103½	+¼
4000	Nat Cal 6s'35	63	62½	62½	—½
8000	Orpheum T&R 6s '46	101¾	101½	101½	
22000	Pac G&E 5s'42	97¼	97	97¼	—¼
8500	do 5½s '52.	101¼	100¾	101¼	
1000	do 6s B'41.	105½	105½	105½	—½
7000	PacT&T 5s'37.	101	100¾	100¾	+¼
43000	do ref 5s'52	97¾	97¼	97¾	+¼
1000	Paraf 7½s'29.	104	104	104	+¼
1000	do 7½s'31.	104½	104½	104½	—⅞
2000	do 7½s '32.	104½	104½	104½	—⅞
5000	S P Co S F Term 4s '50	86	86	86	—2½
48000	S Val Wat 5s	99¼	98	98	—1⅜
7000	UO Cal 6s'42.	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	
3000	W Pac 5s'46.	93½	93	93½	—⅛

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
20	Am Fork&Hoe	94½	94½	94½	
300	Amer Multi	22	22	22	
50	Bish-Bab	7	7	7	—1½
100	Bond StoresA	3⅜	3½	3½	
300	do B	1	1	1	
310	Buckeye Incu	25	24½	25	
35	Buckl Blg pf	82	82	82	—2
35	Cent N Bk.	275	275	275	+5
1066	Central Steel.	57	55	56	+3
119	do pf	105½	104⅞	105	+¼
747	Cy Ice&Fuel.	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
313	Cle El Il6%pf.	103½	103½	103½	
118	Cleve Rail.	90½	90	90	
20	*C&B Transit	91¾	91¼	91¾	—¾
13	Cleve Trust.	255	255	255	
35	Cl Un Stkyds	113	113	113	
100	Elec Control.	60	60	60	—½
40	El Vacu pf.	100	100	100	+1¾
215	Faultless Rub	35	30⅜	35	+5
182	Firestone	128	127	128	
37	do 6% pf	100	100	100	+1
332	do 7% pf	101	100¼	100½	+¼
2860	Gabriel Snub	31½	29	31½	+2¼
40	General Tire.	280	265	280	+41
400	Glidden	21½	21¼	21½	—½
133	do ppf	90¾	90	90	—½
1279	Goodyear	35	34	34½	—½
15	Grasselli Ch.	130	130	130	
35	Gt Lakes To	61	61	61	
10	do pf	90	90	90	+1¾
45	Harbauer	20	20	20	
100	Harris Press	29½	29½	29½	+¼
3750	Indust Fibre	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
30	Interlake SS.	94	94	94	+½
58	Kelley Is Li.	104½	104½	104½	+½
110	Lake Erie B.	6	4½	6	+1¾
77	Metro Brick.	80½	80	80	+2
37	do pf	100	100	100	+3¾
129	Miller Rub	187	182	183	—4
189	do pf	105	105	105	
1003	Natl Acme	10⅝	7½	10	+2⅝
127	Natl Refin	39½	39	39	—½
260	NOT&L 6%pf	75	75	75	+1
421	Ohio Bell pf.	108	107⅛	107½	—⅝
237	Ohio Brass B.	79⅞	79	79	—⅞
20	do pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	
850	Otis Steel	13	13	13	—⅛
1838	Paragon Ref	9½	8	9½	+1½
4900	Peerless Mo.	26	25¼	25¼	—¼
47	Richman Bro.	113	112½	112½	+½
10	Sandusky Co	108	108	108	—2
800	Sherwin-Will	41¼	41	41⅛	—⅛
125	do pf	107¼	106½	106½	—¾
265	StearnsMotor.	10	9¾	9¾	
953	Telling-B V	29	28	29	+1
16	Trum-Cffs pf.	100	100	100	—½
1670	Trumbull Stl.	18¼	16⅛	16⅛	—2
104	do pf	97	96½	96½	—¼
470	Union Metal.	25	25	25	+⅜
10	Un Mtg 2d pf	80½	80½	80½	+½
40	Union Trust.	208	208	208	—2
200	Victor Rubber	¾	½	½	—¼
10	WSMorgan pf	55	55	55	—13
28	YS&T pf	108	108	108	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$5500	Cle-Ak B 8s'36	99	99	99	
2000	Cle Ry 5s'31.	99½	99½	99½	+1

* Ex-dividend.

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
226	AmCommer'l	170	165	170	
35	Asso Oil	39½	39¼	39½	+1
26	Bancitaly	214	213	214	+2
4	Bank of Italy	321	321	321	—1
660	Calif Pet	29¼	28½	28¾	
49	First NBLA	381	381	381	
115	Gilmore Oil	12	12	12	—¼
65	Globe G & M.	50	50	50	
55	GoodyrTr pf	105	105	105	
5	GoodyrTex pf.	91	91	91	+½
12	HellmanTr	250	250	250	
1600	Holly Dev.	1.55	1.46	1.55	+.09
66	Julian Pet	7	6¼	7	+⅜
989	Julian Pet pf.	12	10¾	11⅜	+⅝
1745	LagunaL&W.	3¼	3¼	3¼	
325	L A Gas pf	96⅞	95½	96½	+1
29262	L A Inv	6.61	6.41	6.60	+.12
32792	MarineCorp.	1.84½	1.72	1.78	+.06
400	Mascot Oil	1½	1½	1½	
10	MerchNatBk	255	255	255	
23	Mtg Gt	132½	132½	132½	+2½
16	Nat City Bnk	154	154	154	
540	Pac Gas	116	114½	115	
10	PacGas 1 pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	+¾
35	SJL&P	54	54	54	—½
59	SJL&P pr pf	102¼	101	102¼	+¾
102	do 7% pf	99¼	98¾	98¾	+¼
223	Shell Un	24¼	24	24	—¼
244	SoCalEd6%pf.	96½	97½	96½	+1¼
1224	do 7% pf	110	108½	110	+1½
1000	So Cal Ed	132¾	123	127	+3
17	SoCalGas6%pf	94	94	94	
50	SoCntG7%pf	103	102	102½	+½
823	StanOilCal	59⅛	58	58	—1¼
100	UnBnk&Tr	190	190	190	
628	UnOilAsso	36¾	36¼	36¼	—½
1415	UnOilCal	38	37½	37¾	
5645	UnitedOil	69	65¼	66	—1½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$5000	CalOrPw6s'42	101	101	101	
1000	ColumStl7s'42.	98½	98½	98½	+½
3000	LAG&E5½s'47	98	98	98	—½
25000	do 5½s'49	98½	97¾	98¼	+¼
1000	do 7s'31	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+⅛
1000	LARyCo5s'38.	95½	95½	95½	
22000	LARyCor5s'40	88¼	88¼	88¼	+¼
3000	Mil&Lux7s'30	103¼	103	103	
6000	NevCalEy6s'46	98¾	98	98¾	—⅛
22000	PacGE5½s'52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
3000	do 6s'41	105¾	105¾	105¾	+⅝
20000	SJLP'B'6s'52	101¾	101½	101½	—¼
18500	do 7s'51	107¾	107½	107½	—⅛
40000	SierrSF2d5s'49	78	77½	77½	—¼
6000	SoCalEd5s'44	100¾	100¾	100¾	
56600	do 6s'43	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	—⅜
6000	do 6s'44	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	—⅛
5000	SoCalGs5½s'52	97½	97	97	
24000	do 7s'51	108	107¾	107¾	—¼
37500	SoCouG5½s'36	97½	97¼	97½	
3500	SperryFlr6s'42	98¼	98	98	+¾
500	SutterBas6s'37	89	89	89	
5000	UnionOil5s'31	100	99¾	99¾	—¼
1000	do 5s'35	95½	95	95½	
2000	WStsGE6s'47	100	100	100	—⅛

CINCINNATI

STOCK

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1161	Am Ldy Mch.	111	107⅞	110⅜	+⅛
3306	Am Roll Mill	51¾	48	51½	+3½
101	do pf	108¼	107¾	108¼	+¼
160	Am Seed Mch	75	75	75	+2
12	Baldwin pf.	107	107	107	+1½
5	C C Paper pf.	107½	107½	107½	—1
4	ChamFibre pf	102	102	102	
146	City Ice	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
24	Churngold	68	67	68	
84	Cin Gas	88⅞	88¼	88¾	
2055	Cin St Ry	35½	33½	35	+1½
9	Cin Tel	87⅝	87½	87½	
352	C N & C L&T	83	82½	82¾	—1
124	do pf	61½	61⅜	61½	
9	CNO&TP pf.	105	105	105	+2
27	Cooper new	70	70	70	+4½
1036	do pf	101⅜	100½	101¼	+⅜
19	Dalton	71½	71½	71½	
420	do pf	104	103	103	—1
1569	E P Lead	33½	32⅞	32⅞	—¼
7	do pf	112	112	112	+3
70	Formica	21¾	21¾	21¾	
61	Fleischm'n pf.	113½	113	113½	+1
40	F Bauer pf	84½	84½	84½	—½
3	Fifth ThirdU.	310	310	310	
100	Fay&Egan pf	80	80	80	—7½
3	First Nat.	310	310	310	—1
245	Gib-Art	37	36⅞	37	+¼
25	Globe Wrnke	85	84⅞	85	+⅛
62	do pf	101½	100	100	—1½
80	Gruen	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
18	do pf	101½	101¼	101¼	—1
95	Hatfield Rel.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+¼
80	do pf	102⅜	102½	102½	+¼
812	Kroger	108	105¼	107⅞	+2½
17	do new pf	113	112⅜	113	+1
162	McLaren A	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
898	O Trac pf	66	65	65⅞	—⅛
178	O Bell pf	108½	108	108	
2746	Paragon	9½	8	9½	+1½
851	P & G	120	119½	119⅝	—⅛
88	do 6% pf	110	109¾	110	+½
36	Pure O 6% pf	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	
26	U S Card	118½	118¼	118¼	+¼
78	U S Can	55	55	55	—2
48	do pf	103	102¾	102¾	—1¼
286	U S Shoe pf.	52	52	52	—⅞
130	U S Ptg	68½	68	68	—⅞
4	do pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	—½
710	W P Gds A.	33¼	30⅜	33¼	+2¼
10	do pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	—¾
20	Wurlitzr7%pf	108	108	108	+½
25	do 8% pf.	106½	106	106½	

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Amal Sug	2.90	2.90	2.90	—.10
Amal Sug pf	94	94	94	
Ideal Cement	71	71	71	—½
Ideal Cem pf	106½	106½	106½	
Holly Sug	44	44	44	—1
Holly Sug pf	96	96	96	
Great West Sugar.	105	103⅝	103⅝	—1⅜
Great Wes Sug pf.	114	114	114	—½
Mtn Sts & T	110½	110½	110½	
Nev Cal Elec Corp	50	32	36	+5½
Nev Cal El Corp pf	88	88	88	
Holly Oil	5½	5½	5½	
Humphreys Corp.	24½	23	24½	—½
Mtn Prod	21¼	21	21	—.75
New Bradd	5½	5½	5½	
Salt Crk Cons	7½	7½	7½	
Salt Crk Prod	27¼	26½	26½	—1

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Colo Hgys 5s	103	103	103	
DenvW4½s op'28.	100	100	100	
Denver Sch 5s	103	103	103	
D G&E 1st&G M 5s	98	98	98	
Denv Tram 1st 6s	97	97	97	
Nev Cal Elc Corp 6s Ser A '46	99½	99½	99½	
Nev Cal Elc Corp 6s Ser B '50	99½	99½	99½	

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
2310	Bohn Alum.	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
405	CA Sp Bump.	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
96	do pf	8	8	8	—⅛
720	Contl Motor.	10⅛	9⅞	10	
151	D & C Navgn	91	89½	91	+1½
392	Det Creamery	40	35	40	+5½
920	Det Edison	128	125	128	+3
4500	Fedl Truck	36	34	35	+1
470	Gemmer Mfg	37½	37	37½	+¼
65	Gen Neces	8½	8	8	—½
775	Grennan Bak.	19¼	19	19	—½
1705	Hall Lamp.	15	14½	14¾	+¼
200	Hoover Stl B	12	12	12	—⅞
400	Housem-Sptzl	34½	34	34	+1½
100	Mich Sugar	6	6	6	—¼
6625	Motor Wheel	33¼	31½	32⅝	+1⅜
300	Natl Grocer.	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
8010	Packard Mot.	35½	33⅝	35¼	+1
489	Paige Detroit	21	19½	20	—⅝
16028	Reo Motor	23¼	22	22⅞	+⅛
2141	Timken Axle.	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
200	Truscon Steel	21½	21	21½	
100	Union Mtg pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8	U S Radia pf.	101	101	101	1

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
10	Beck C Co pf	99	98	99	+1
20	Berry Mo Co	28¼	27½	28¼	+1¼
145	B W Shoe Co	40¼	39½	40½	+½
95	Brown Sh Co	98½	98	98	
65	Bruce Co pf.	100	100	100	
155	Bruce Co	59	57	57	
25	Ely&W DryG	23¾	23¾	23¾	+½
5	EmerEl Co pf	99½	99½	99½	
20	First Na Bk.	214	214	214	—1
11	F MedartC pf	33	33	33	
10	FultonICo pf.	100	100	100	—½
70	Fulton I Co.	42	41½	42	—1
6	Globe-D pf.	110	110	110	
150	Hamilton B S	49	48	48	—1½
45	Huttig S&D.	34½	34½	34½	—½
210	Hyd P-B pf.	94½	94	94½	—¾
1330	Hyd P-Brick	7½	6⅞	7½	+1
70	Int Shoe pf.	116⅝	115¾	116½	+¾
890	Internat'l Sh.	187½	175½	187½	+10
235	Johan Bros S	46	45	45	—1½
35	Johnson, St&S	180	180	180	+5
5	Laclede S Co.	130	130	130	
1899	Mis P Cement	71½	69¼	69¼	—2¼
37	Na B of Com.	147	146½	146⅞	
271	National C.	100	98	99½	+½
170	P Weber S Co	44½	43½	43½	—¼
25	Securi Invest	42½	42	42½	+½
636	S Bros E-I A	43	41	43	+2
306	So'w'n B pf.	110½	110	110½	+½
10	Wagner El pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+⅞
75	Wagner El	33½	32⅜	32⅜	—⅜

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$17000	E StL&Sub'n	84½	84	84¼	+¼
5000	Uni Rys 4s	69½	69¼	69½	+¼
3000	U Rys 4s c-d	68½	68	68	—1
10000	StL&Sgm c-d	78	77½	78	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
20	A M Byers	18	17¾	18	+1
70	do pf	94	93½	91	+1
30	Am Vit Prod.	24⅞	24½	24½	—½
10	do pf	90	90	90	
80	Am W G Mach	91	90	91	
2800	Ark Nat Gas.	6⅛	5⅞	6	
1137	CarnegieL&Z.	7½	7	7½	+¼
750	Consol Ice	1¾	1¾	1¾	—¼
900	Duq Lt 7% pf	111	111	111	
53	J & Lau Stl pf	114½	114½	114½	+¼
8523	LoneStarGas	43	39	42	+2¾
1400	NatFirepr'fing	14¼	13¼	14⅛	+⅞
225	do pf	34½	34¼	34¼	—⅜
4014	OhioFuelCorp.	33	32¼	33	+½
310	Ohio Fuel Oil.	14¼	14	14¼	—⅛
1094	Okla Nat Gas.	29½	28¼	29⅜	+1⅜
14000	Pgh&Mt Sh.	.05	.05	.05	
46	Pgh Coal pf	87½	87½	87½	+2
100	Pgh O&Gas	6¼	6¼	6¼	
325	Pgh Pl Glass	286	280	280	—5
300	Pgh Stl Fdry.	19½	19	19	—1
100	do pf	70	70	70	—¼
400	SaltCrkCOil	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
50	StdPlGlass	10	10	10	—¾
63	do pf	60	60	60	—8
179	StandSani	106	104	105	—1
65	Rich&B pf	39	38	38	—2
92	W P Rys pf	93	92½	92½	—½
722	W Airbrake	107	104½	107	+1½
40	WestElec&Mf.	72½	72½	72½	—⅝
57	ColonialTrust	200	199⅝	200	
3	ExchNatBnk.	88½	88½	88½	—1½

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net chge
718	Abitibi Paper	67	65⅝	67	
4843	Asbestos Cor	75¾	68½	74	+5
4770	do pf	108	102	107⅝	+4⅛
244	Bell Tel	140	140	140	+1½
11215	Brazilian Tr.	60	58½	59½	+1⅛
280	B E Steel	2	1⅞	2	+½
235	do 2nd pf	7½	6⅝	7½	+½
80	do 1st pf	23	23	23	+1
885	Brompton Pa	21	18	21	+1
146	Can Car pf	80	80	80	+½
756	Can Cement	103	102½	102½	—½
276	C Converters	90	89½	90	
110	Can Cottons	120	120	120	+3
255	Can Steam pf	46	46	46	
10518	Con Smelters	109½	97	109¼	+12¼
250	Det United	1½	1	1½	+½
295	Dom Canners	114½	105½	114½	+8
25	Dom Glass	109	109	109	+½
6805	Dom Textile	86¼	82¼	86¼	+4¼
2720	Laurentide P	81⅜	79	81	+2½
100	Mackay Cos	127	127	127	—½
2836	Mont Power	195	192½	193	—½
105	Penmans,Ltd	158	158	158	—1
1266	Price Bros	49¾	47½	47½	—1
2392	ShawiniganP.	164	157	164	+8½
405	Smith Pap	39½	38½	39½	—½
992	Spanish Riv	105	102	104	+1¾
820	do pf	114½	113	114	
467	Steel of Can.	85¾	85	85½	
895	Twin City	65	61½	62⅞	—⅝
250	Wayagam'k P	50¼	50	50⅛	—1⅛
40	Belgo-Can Pa	80¼	80¼	80¼	—3¾
102	do pf	97	97	97	+½

BANKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net chge
81	Commerce	205	204¾	205	
150	Montreal	250	249	249	+1
195	Royal	235½	234½	235½	+1

BONDS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$1000	War Ln '25	100.05	100.05	100.05	
4000	do '31	102.25	102.15	102.25	+.10
2300	do '37	104.50	104.50	104.50	
7650	do '27	102.35	102.20	102.35	+.05
39450	do '33	106.35	106.05	106.25	+.05
47200	do '34	104.25	103.95	104.20	+.20
30900	do '37	109.45	109.35	109.35	—.10
2550	do '27	101.80	101.80	101.80	+.20
2800	do '32	102.20	103.15	103.20	+.05
3300	Quebec Ry	95¼	95	95¼	
1700	Refund '28	100.55	100.55	100.55	
10600	do '43	102.25	102.15	102.15	—.10

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4%
Outside com'l paper	3¾@4	3½@4
Year money	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Customers' com'l loans.	4 @4½	4 @4½
Individ. cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	69½c	69⅜c
Bar silver in London	32⅛d	31⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	
Mexican dollars	53½c	53⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$50,000,000	$421,000,000
Year ago today	63,000,000	
Balances	25,000,000	78,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	24,812,187	76,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3¼@3⅛
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3½@3¼
5 months	3⅝@3½
6 months	3⅝@3½

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries, quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½%	Chicago	4%
New York	3½	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam	4	London	5
Athens	6½	Paris	6
Berlin	9	San Francisco	3½
Budapest	9	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Riga	8
Bombay	4	Rome	7
Brussels	5½	Sofia	10
Copenhagen	7	Stockholm	5
Oslo	6	Swiss Bank	4½
Lisbon	9	Tokyo	8.03
Calcutta	4	Vienna	10
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.85¾	$4.85½	$4.8648
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅝	4.8648
French francs	.0473½	.0461½	.193
Belgian francs	.0462½	.0462½	.193
Swiss francs	.1942	.1941¼	.193
Lire	.0367½	.0367½	.193
Marks	.2381	.2380	.238
Holland	.4012	.4010	.402
Sweden	.2688	.2685	.268
Norway	.1837	.1820	.268
Denmark	.2287	.2230	.268
Spain	.1451	.1449	.193
Portugal	.0528	.0528	1.08
Greece	.0156¼	.0157	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.4037	.4037	.4245
Brazil	.1162	.1170	.3244
Poland	.1920	.1925	.1930
†Hungary	.014⅛	.014⅛	.203
Jugoslavia	.0176½	.0176	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296½	.0296	.2026
Rumania	.0051	.0052	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7887½	.7850	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5687½	.5750	.78
Bombay	.3670	.3658	.4866
Yokohama	.4112½	.4100	.4984
Uruguay	1.00	.9975	1.0342
Chile	.1181	.1175	.365
Peru	4.10	4.10	4.8665
Candian Ex	1.00⅛	1.00 1-32	1.00

†Per thousand.

WORLD ZINC OUTPUT

American Bureau of Metal statistics estimates the world's output of zinc in June at 98,000 short tons, against 104,900 in May, 102,900 in April and 109,100 in March, peak of the year. This makes six months' output 620,000 tons, against 557,800 in first six months of 1924.

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, July 27—General Gas & Electric Corporation's plan to retire its entire bond debt and readjust its capital structure has been declared operative.

ERIE RAILROAD PIER CONTRACT

NEW YORK, July 27—The Erie Railroad has awarded a $3,000,000 contract for a steamship pier at the foot of Twelfth Street, Jersey City, to Foley Bros. of New York and St. Paul. The new pier is close to the entrance to the vehicular tunnel. It is said that the Holland-American Steamship Company Line, which now docks its steamers at Hoboken, may use the new pier. The road will build another pier at the foot of Eleventh Street.

RHODE ISLAND BANK RESOURCES SHOW LARGE INCREASE

PROVIDENCE, July 27 (Special)—Rhode Island banks increased their aggregate resources $30,041,138.74 in the year ended June 30. According to the record of the office of Bank Commissioner George H. Newhall the banks, inclusive of state and national banks and trust companies, have aggregate total resources of $508,325,241.04. The commissioner says that in view of general business conditions during the year, and especially in textile manufacturing, he considers the showing remarkable.

Savings banks show a gain in resources amounting to $6,185,361.18; trust companies, $18,837,443.79; state banks, $523,586.73 and national banks, $4,494,743.04.

ERIE DOUBLES NET INCOME

The Erie Railroad more than doubled its net operating income in June, $2,104,260, compared with $894,296 in June last year. Gross revenues were $10,313,226 compared with $8,998,202. Net for the half year was slightly smaller than a year ago, $7,139,780 compared with $7,166,894.

BOOTH FISHERIES' YEAR

Net income of Booth Fisheries for the year ended May 2, rose to $285,210, equal to $5.70 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, compared with $111,192 or $2.22 a share in the previous 12 months.

LOS ANGELES AFTER WOOL

LOS ANGELES, July 27—Re-establishment of Los Angeles as a wool storage and shipping point, with the bringing here of factories for the scouring and manufacturing of wool, are planned by Chamber of Commerce officials.

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A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars a share will be payable August 1.

ROGER BLANEY, Treasurer.

Boston, 21 July, 1925.

NATIONAL RACE HOLDS INTEREST

Pittsburgh and New York Keep Up Their Even Pace

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	53	35	.602
New York	54	38	.587
Brooklyn	44	43	.506
Cincinnati	45	44	.506
Philadelphia	42	45	.483
St. Louis	43	48	.473
Chicago	40	51	.440
Boston	38	55	.409

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 7, Boston 6.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2 (11 innings).
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 3, New York 0.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati (2 games).

For the second week in succession, Pittsburgh and New York maintained an even pace in games won and lost by winning three and losing three games each. In the last two weeks each club has won 7 and lost 6 not a very impressive record for pennant contenders.

Cincinnati and Philadelphia, however, are the only teams to make better records than the first two clubs. The Reds over the two-week period won 8 and lost 4 and the Phillies won 5 and lost 3. Practically three separate races are under way in the National League today and have been for weeks past. While Pittsburgh and New York have been having it out for the lead, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and, up to Saturday, St. Louis, have had a hard struggle for possession of third place. June 15 Brooklyn had third place. The following week, Cincinnati took possession. July 6 saw Brooklyn back there again with St. Louis close behind and now Brooklyn and Cincinnati are tied for third place while St. Louis has given up the contest, at least temporarily, as Philadelphia has forced it out of fifth place. From June 22 to this week, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston have maintained their places in sixth, seventh and eighth places, respectively, with only a few points separating them. Saturday, St. Louis dropped into sixth place and now the regular contestants for last place are Chicago, St. Louis and Boston.

Cardinals Slump

The St. Louis Cardinals, after the appointment of Hornsby as manager, played better baseball than any team in the league for four weeks and even rose to the first division by dint of consistent work against the strongest in the league. The force of their has been broken, however. oks as though it were only one e brilliant runs which nearly team has at some time in the . The slump that has followed eft the Cardinals in sixth place t is doubtful if they do better than this year.

Looking at the Boston Braves one finds a very good record against New York, Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, but a general falling down against the weaker clubs. This has been a characteristic of the Braves for the season which is difficult to understand. Of course the absence of Manager Bancroft from the lineup at times when the Braves were meeting the weaker clubs had a great deal to do with the poorer playing as there was no player who could fill the shortstop position well. Increased strength around second base has meant much in recent days. With Mariott, Burrus, Welch, Harris, Gautreau, Kamp, Graham, Vargus and Seimer already making good as recruit players this year and others coming along for next year, the Braves have about the best prospects for the first division next year of any team in the league.

Few Games

There were few games played in the National League last week owing to open days and rain. Brooklyn played only two games and won them both. Philadelphia also won the only two it played. Cincinnati had a record of three victories and two defeats. Pittsburgh, Boston and New York come next, with three victories and three defeats each. Chicago won two and lost four and St. Louis won one and lost four.

The only change in the standing from a week ago was the exchange of places by St. Louis and Philadelphia, the former taking sixth place and the latter fifth. Brilliant pitching is giving Cincinnati fans hopes for third place at least. Neither the Giants or Pittsburgh is going at any terrific pace, but either one is just as liable to speed ahead at any time.

METROPOLITAN TURF FINALS NEXT SUNDAY

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Vincent Richards advanced to the final round of the Metropolitan turf court tennis singles championships yesterday by defeating Dr. G. T. King in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

In the other semifinal, S. Voshell and E. H. Binzen battled three hours to a draw at two sets each, darkness preventing the completion of the contest. Binzen took the first set, 7—5, coming from behind at 1—4, while Voshell evened the count in the second, 8—6. Binzen again came from behind at 1—4 to win the third, 6—4, but Voshell once more tied the count in the fourth by the same score.

The match will be completed next Sunday, when the final in the singles and doubles will also be played.

Zeno Shimizu and Takeichi Harada, Japanese Davis Cup players, reached the final round of the doubles by eliminating Cecil Donaldson and K. B. Fisher, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1. In the other half of the draw, Richards and R. P. Casey will play A. H. Chapin Jr., and Voshell for the right to oppose the Japanese team.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, who returned to this country recently after an absence of 12 years abroad, defeated Mrs. T. C. Bundy, 6—4, 6—2, in an exhibition match. The summary:

METROPOLITAN GRASS - COURT CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Vincent Richards defeated Dr. G. T. King, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Zenzo Shimizu and Takeichi Harada defeated Cecil Donaldson and K. B. Fisher, 6—2, 6—1.

MISS COLLETT IS WINNER

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 27 (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett of the Metacomet Club, just returned from her European trip, where she won the women's championship of France, playing with G. W. Carroll Jr., won the gross score, first prize with 77 in the eighth annual mixed two-ball foursomes over the Shenecossett course Saturday afternoon. The event was the opener for the seventh annual women's invitation tournament, which begins today.

HUNTER WINS STATE TITLE

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 27 (AP)—F. T. Hunter of Beckley won the tennis title of West Virginia here Saturday when he defeated T. J. Mangan of Washington in the final match, 6—1, 6—1. Teamed with Major Tams, Hunter lost the doubles final to Wright Hugus and Howard Fredericks of Wheeling, 3—6, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4.

Fifteen Yachts Are Still in Big Race

Six of the Chicago-to-Mackinac Island Entrants Drop Out of Event

ON BOARD U. S. S. MORRILL, Off Point Betsie, Mich., July 27 (Special)—A smooth sea with a fair following breeze today has succeeded the stormy weather which forced six of the leading entries of the Chicago Yacht Club's annual race to drop out and the balance of the fleet is now racing under pleasant conditions toward Manitou Passage 128 miles from the finishing line.

Because of the strong head winds necessitating many tacks on lower Lake Michigan the 15 remaining entries are scattered all over the lake and it is a difficult matter to determine which yacht is in the lead. From all indications and the direction of the wind during the past 24 hours it would appear that the yachts which held toward the east side of the lake are in the lead in this division. F. A. Price's big Marconi-rigged sloop, Celeritas, is about three miles ahead of the sloops Intruder, Jackson Park 2d and Virginia.

None of the schooners, which must have met with a far greater handicap because of their inability to beat into the head winds as well as the sloops, are in sight. Commodore Sheldon Clark's Rainbow was leading the double-stickers around Ludington with Privateer and Elizabeth following in the order named. Among the six yachts which dropped out before dawn of Sunday morning were three who were listed as the most likely winners of the 331-mile race to the island.

They were J. O. Heyworth's champion New York sloop, Polaris II, the Milwaukee Yacht Club's star entry, Dorello, and Gordon Seagrave's sloop, Dorinda. The other three were Ralph S. Langley's schooner, Gaviota, the sloop Siren and the yawl Circe.

R. S. Langley's schooner Gaviota, flying the colors of Vice-Commodore H. E. Potter, was the first to be handicapped by the strong winds. Shortly after leaving the Chicago Light, the schooner lowered its foresail and headed back to the harbor. As it passed the Morrill its skipper megaphoned Capt. William Williams on board the patrol that he was going back to make repairs to his foresail halyards which had parted and would resume the race as soon as they had been completed. It was after 6 o'clock before the Government boat, going at full speed, caught up with the rear detachment of the racers. All the small sloops were carrying full mainsail and the schooners, yawls and larger single-stickers were bowling along with club topsails and flying jibs.

Leading the fleet by more than a mile could be seen the black hull of Heyworth's Polaris with Celeritas, F. A. Price's white Marconi-rigged sloop holding second place, but well to the windward. One of the surprises at this point was the remarkable speed of Robert Benedict's brand new Malabar schooner, Priavate, which was not only holding the weather berth over all the schooners, but was likewise footing faster. Agawa was giving it quite a battle, but for some unknown reason came about off Evanston and headed toward the shore possibly its skipper Joseph Kyle, figuring on the wind shifting westerly and hoping to get a smooth sea off shore. When opposite the Grosse Point Light the Morrill overtook Dorello which was holding very high and making fine weather of the blow. This Milwaukee entry took down its topsail, followed the Agawa and came about on a starboard tack and stood in for shore. It appeared that the Milwaukee tars had enough of the heavy going and were returning to the post.

As Captain Williams headed farther out the squadron of sloops led by the O'Rourke Brothers' Intruder was overtaken. Most of them were reefing and Dr. Hewitt's Jackson Park 2nd ran a considerable length of time under jib alone while the crew was hanging onto the boom, putting in their tuck. When the mainsail was finally raised the racers continued on with their full reefs. By 10 p. m. the wind and sea had grown in such proportions that Captain Williams ordered the engineer of the Morrill to cut down speed to five miles per hour. The course was then changed so the ship headed directly into the teeth of the waves which were washing over the decks and together with John Plaisier and Walter G. Minnemeyer, members of the racing committee, the officers maintained an all-night vigil over the fleet.

HOME RUN HITTING NOW ON DECREASE

Leaders, However, Manage to Hold to Fast Pace

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—There was a marked falling off in the activities of home run hitters in the major leagues during the last week although the three leaders managed to hold the pace.

Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Cardinal star, hit out his twenty-fifth and broke the tie which he had shared with Williams of the St. Louis Browns, who by knocking out two in the early part of the week, ran his string to 24. C. L. Hartnett, Cubs catcher, hit out one last week. It came yesterday and placed him third for home run honors with 22.

Ruth made one for the three made by the New York club, and is trailing with 10. There were 21 home runs in the American League and 15 in the National. The leaders:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Williams, St. Louis	24
Meusel, New York	21
Simmons, Philadelphia	18
Ruth, New York	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Hornsby, St. Louis	25
Hartnett, Chicago	22
Bottomley, St. Louis	15
Fournier, Brooklyn	14
Kelly, New York	14
Meusel, New York	14
Wright, Pittsburgh	13
Harper, Philadelphia	14

SPENCER DEFEATS WALTHOUR

NEW YORK, July 27—Arthur Spencer, United States champion, had too much speed and skill for Robert Walthour Jr., the youthful six-day star and brilliant sprinter, in a mile match race at the New York Velodrome last night, the former winning in two straight heats. Ray Eaton, United States champion in 1912, defeated Caesar Moretti, the Italian champion, and Mario Moretti, gamin also of Italy, in two straight heats of a one-mile three-cornered match race. Alfred Goullet defeated Cecil Walker in two out of three heats of a two-mile paced match race. Orlando Piani, the Italian star, defeated Harris Horder of Australia in two out of three heats of a mile match. Horder won the first heat by inches, and Piani won the second the same way. Piani scored a decisive victory in the third.

OUIMET WINS TITLE

F. D. Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club won the Massachusetts amateur golf championship, Saturday, for the sixth time by defeating W. P. Hersey of Wellesley Golf Club, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final of the championship tournament at The Country Club, Clyde Park.

BOSTON BUYS CATCHER

The Boston American League Club has bought from the Independence, Kan., club Catcher William Moore, who will report to the Red Sox the first week in September.

TORONTO C. C. TO MEET THE ALBIONS

Former Easily Defeats the Yorkshire Cricketers

TORONTO, Ont., July 27 (Special)—The Toronto Cricket Club qualified to meet the Albions of this city in the semi-final round for the Canadian cricket championship and the John Ross Robertson Trophy, by defeating the Yorkshire Club, the former titleholders, here yesterday in an easy manner. The other clubs left in the running are McGill, the present champions, and Westmount, both of Montreal. Yorkshire batted first and were all out for 90 runs. Toronto replied in a strong manner, scoring the winning run for the loss of three wickets.

The Yorkshire batters were unable to get going and only three made double figures. The first wicket fell at 19, and the second at 34, and then Johnson and Blackman came together and ran the score to 70. The next three wickets fell without a run being added and the remainder could add only 20.

Toronto after the first wicket had fallen with the first ball of the inning, was never in danger. Inglis and Greene played excellent and chanceless cricket, with many daring yet safe runs between the wickets, and ran the score to 69, when Greene was bowled by Ainsworth. Inglis gave a very fine display and actually scored 50 out of 69, and 57 of the 79 while he was in.

Toronto continued at bat and ran up 276 runs for 9 wickets. The scores:

YORKSHIRE C. C.

W. B. Kerslake, b Wookey	9
F. Heather, b Seagram	10
A. Blackman, c Henderson, b Wookey	26
N. Ainsworth, c Saunders, b Beemer	6
J. Johnson, b Beemer	22
L. Foster, c Wookey, b Beemer	0
Vic Campbell, b Beemer	0
M. Leat, b Beemer	0
L. G. Clarke, l w b, Wookey	8
Dr. X. Robert, not out	5
R. C. Murray, c Seagram, b Wookey	0
Extras	4
Total	90

Toronto bowling: Seagram, 1 for 22; Wookey, 4 for 33; Beemer, 5 for 29.

TORONTO C. C.

G. E. D. Greene, b Ainsworth	14
H. F. Reid, c Foster, b Murray	0
A. M. Inglis, b Murray	57
G. S. Biggar, c Robert, b Foster	20
A. A. Beemer, c Kerslake, b Foster	9
D. W. Saunders, b Ainsworth	7
R. V. Northey, not out	40
A. W. S. Jervis, b Foster	5
P. E. Henderson, c Ainsworth, b Foster	15
N. Seagram, b Johnson	38
H. G. Wookey, not out	52
Extras	19
Total for nine wickets	276

Yorkshire bowling: Murray, 2 for 37; Foster, 4 for 35; Ainsworth, 2 for 35.

Prince of Wales Cup Will Go to England

CEDARHURST, N. Y., July 27—The Prince of Wales lawn tennis trophy goes to England for a two-year stay as the result of the Oxford-Cambridge University players defeating the Rockaway Hunting Club here yesterday in three of the six doubles matches played. These three victories combined with the five singles matches they won Friday, gave them the cup by a score of 8 to 4. The cup will be brought back to the Rockaway Hunting Club by the Oxford-Cambridge tennis team of 1927 to be competed for again at Cedarhurst. Capt. J. J. Lezard of the English team sent the cablegram to the Prince from the home of Frank Burton, chairman of the Tennis Committee of the Rockaway Hunting Club.

As on the first day yesterday's matches were long drawn out and hard fought. Four of them went to three sets and one of the others to a deuce set. Captain Lezard with J. H. Van Alen had to play 50 games before they could subdue H. S. Parker and Fred Gwynne. The score was 6—4, 12—14, 8—6. Gwynne was the only winner against the Englishman in singles and Parker is the captain of the Hunting Club team. The summary:

H. I. Foster and M. D. Whitman, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated J. P. Carlton and H. K. Lester, Oxford-Cambridge, 1—8, 6—4, 6—3.

H. S. Parker and Fred Gwynne, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated E. M. Jonklaas and J. R. Sumner, Oxford-Cambridge, 4—6, 8—5, 6—4.

A. E. Ellis and Robert Gilmore, Rockaway Hunting Club, defeated E. M. Jonklaas and J. H. Sumner, Oxford-Cambridge, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2.

J. J. Lezard and J. H. Van Alen, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated H. S. Parker and Fred Gwynne, 6—4, 12—14, 8—6.

J. J. Lezard and J. H. Van Alen, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated H. I. Foster and M. D. Whitman, Rockaway Hunting Club, 6—4, 10—8.

J. P. Carlton and H. K. Lester, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated Sheldon Farr and J. Bierwirth, 6—2, 6—3.

ARMY FOUR DEFEATS RUMSON CLUB, 15 TO 4

RUMSON, N. J., July 27 (AP)—On a soggy field, here, Saturday, the United States Army polo team won a fine match from the strong Rumson Country Club by a score of 15 to 4.

The Army played a well-balanced game, Maj. A. H. Wilson and Capt. G. H. Gerhardt never failing to take the ball down the field on long shots from Lieut. P. P Rodes and Maj. L. A. Beard. Wilson's play was particularly spectacular. Beard played well at back, seldom failing to clear his goal when it was in danger.

H. E. Talbott, at No. 3, played exceptionally well, while L. E. Stoddard showed that he was still a hard hitter. His goal in the sixth chukker was lifted out of soggy turf over the heads of all the players for a clean tally. The summary:

NO. ARMY	RUMSON
1—Maj. A. H. Wilson	W. S. Jones
2—Capt. C. H. Gerhardt	G. K. Gakins
3—Lt. P. P. Rodes	H. E. Talbott
4—Maj. L. A. Beard	L. E. Stoddard

Score—United States Army 15, Rumson Country Club 4. Goals—Wilson 6, Gerhardt 5, Rodes 3, Beard for Army; Jones 2, Talbott, Stoddard for Rumson. Time Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

CANOEISTS GIVEN PERMANENT CAMP SITE

ONSET, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Waupeati Island in Lake Quinnsigamond, near Worcester, was presented yesterday to the eastern division of the American Canoe Association by L. S. Drake of the Samoset Club as a permanent camp site. It will be renamed Drake Island.

This gift was made at the annual business meeting which concluded the forty-third annual regatta here after three days of races and sports.

Officers elected were: B. L. Goodwin of Newton, vice-commander; C. B. Benedict of Norwood, rear commander; Shirley Harrington of Pawtucket, R. I., William Heckman of Newton, and William Robinson of Dorchester, executive committee.

The Crescent Club of Waltham, by winning the war-canoe race yesterday, also won the trophy offered by J. M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, for the club winning the greatest number of points.

CHAPMAN WINS AT REVERE

REVERE, Mass., July 24—George Chapman, American motor-paced champion, pedaled his way to victory Saturday in a one-hour race, the second of a series of four events to be staged for the American paced championship on the Revere track. The winner covered 44 miles and 50 laps, establishing a new track record for the season. Charles Verkeyn of Belgium was second.

TILDEN WINS IN A GREAT MATCH

Defeats Johnston for the Skokie Bowl at 6-4, 6-3, 9-7

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27—W. T. Tilden 2d has today permanent possession of the Skokie bowl, emblematic of the Illinois state tennis championship. The United States champion played, he admitted after the match, as good tennis as he ever played in his great career on the courts to defeat W. M. Johnston of San Francisco yesterday in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7.

While a gallery of 7500 sat in the stadium at Skokie, thrilled by a marvelous exhibition between these two American idols, amazed at the cleverness of Tilden's shots, the national champion swept aside the fighting but futile efforts of Johnston in their first tournament meeting of the season to gain his straight-set victory.

Tilden yesterday was Tilden the unbeatable, accurate to the inch, playing as great tennis as he ever did in his career. He seldom erred, and displayed net strategy with which even Johnston could not cope. Johnston himself played great tennis, but he could not hope to beat Tilden and the result was never in doubt.

Johnston Plays Hard

Keeping the ball away from Johnston's devastating forehand as much as possible, and playing his own driving game from the back of the court, Tilden steadily gained point after point, sweeping on to victory, even though Johnston fought stubbornly with every bit of experience his years of international play could muster.

In each of the three sets Johnston took the lead at the start, but it was Tilden who had the reserve to get points when he needed them. The first two sets went to Tilden rather easily, as the champion forced the play to Johnston's backhand, profiting by the coast star's errors and making many placements himself.

The third set was a fine exhibition of tennis. Johnston won the opening game off Tilden's service, but here the Quaker City star took four games, to lead 4—1. Here, too, Johnston made a stand, and the gallery, shouting for Johnston, had hopes when he ran out four games to lead 5—4, with his own service ahead. Tilden crashed through, evening the score at 5 all, and then took his own for a 6—5 lead.

Johnston won four straight points to tie the score again, this time at 6 all. A long deuce game with long rallies, backhand to backhand, gave Tilden a 7—6 lead, but again the Pacific coast player evened the score at 7 all.

Four cannonball services gave Tilden an 8—7 lead. In the final game Tilden had match point three times before he sent a backhand drive spinning across the net, Johnston knocking it out. Twice he made remarkable recoveries of almost sure placements to stave off defeat, but Tilden finally finished it, and the great match was over. The score by points:

First Set

W. T. Tilden 2d	0 1 4 5 4 4 4 2 3 4—31—6
W. M. Johnston	4 4 2 3 1 2 0 4 5 1—26—4

Second Set

W. T. Tilden 2d	1 2 4 7 0 4 4 4 5—31—6
W. M. Johnston	4 4 2 5 4 1 2 0 3—25—3

Third Set

W. T. Tilden 2d—	5 4 4 4 5 1 1 1 2 4 5 0 7 1 4 6—54—9
W. M. Johnston—	7 2 1 0 3 4 4 4 4 2 3 4 5 4 0 4—51—7

The doubles title went to W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, who defeated W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Wiener of Philadelphia, in straight sets to win the title, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0. Johnston and Griffin played to Wiener continuously.

Miss Hosmer Victor

Miss Charlotte Hosmer of Berkeley, Calif., won the women's singles championship from Miss Helen Jacobs, also of Berkeley, after three hard-fought sets in which the girl champion made a brilliant stand, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

Miss Hosmer and Miss Jacobs won the women's doubles title from Miss Doris Kinsel and Miss Vorsila Mican of Chicago without any trouble, 6—0, 6—1.

Tilden's protégé, A. L. Wiener, took the junior championship from Berkeley Bell of Austin, Tex., 10—12, 6—4, 6—3.

Bell paired with Walter Thomas of Elmora, N. J., to win the junior doubles from Gordon Braudt and Gordon Jennings of Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Tilden, in his semifinal singles match, came within two points of being beaten, for the third time within a week. In this instance it was H. O. Kinsey of San Francisco who nearly turned the trick, but the champion had too much reserve and finally won the match, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 3—6, 8—6.

After taking the first two sets with comparative ease Tilden found trouble with Kinsey's loop drive and dropped the next two. Kinsey kept up his loop shot tactics in the final and had the champion 5—2 and 30-all, but by careful playing Tilden worked up and eventually won. Johnston won his semifinal 7—5, 6—0, 7—5 from W. D. Brown of St. Louis, who proved the star of the tournament when he eliminated W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia and G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago. The summary:

ILLINOIS STATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Semifinal Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6—4, 7—5, 2—6, 3—6, 8—6.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 7—5, 6—0, 7—5.

Final Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Charlotte Hosmer, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Charlotte Hosmer and Miss Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Vorsila Mican and Miss Doris Kinsel, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Final Round

A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, defeated Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., 10—12, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Gordon Braudt and George Jennings, Chicago, defeated A. L. Wiener and Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

Final Round

Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Walter Thomas, Elmora, N. J., defeated Gordon Braudt and George Jennings, Chicago, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Wiener, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0.

BROOKLYN BUYS TWO

BROOKLYN, July 27 (AP)—Purchase of two players was announced today by the Brooklyn National League Club. John Elliott, a left-handed pitcher, has been acquired from the Terre Haute Club of the Three-I-League, while Lee Ellenberger, a right-hand pitcher, has been bought from the Hanover Club of the Blue Ridge League.

MACKIE WINS NEW YORK TITLE

LONG BEACH, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—J. B. Mackie Jr. of the Inwood Country Club, Long Island, captured the New York State amateur golf championship Saturday, defeating Steve Geoghegan of Huntington, Long Island, 7 and 6.

FRANCE WINNER OVER ENGLAND

Captures Dual Track and Field Meet at Preston Park, England

By Special Cable

PRESTON PARK, Eng., July 27—By their far greater all-round ability, especially in the field events, and by courageous running in the races, which on paper appeared to be "gifts" for the home side, France's representatives defeated those of England, here, Saturday, 58 points to 53, after one of the keenest and most interesting dual athletic meets it is possible to imagine.

As the program unfolded itself the point score rose evenly until, with only the discus throw and relay to be decided, they stood at 50 to 49 in France's favor. "This event ought to be renamed throwing the discus," remarked H. M. Abrahams, Olympic sprint champion, to the writer, as the judges got their heads together over the settlement of the discus throw.

The period of suspense was unusually long before it was announced that the French throwers had won first and second place and so ensured victory for their team. Thus the Frenchmen realized their ambition in the fourth contest of the series inaugurated in 1921. The fixture was not held last year owing to the Paris Olympic Games, but on the previous occasions England had triumphed by 123 points to 118, 57 to 42 and 69 to 42 respectively.

Saturday's races were run on a grass track 400 meters round, and the previous best times for the meet were eclipsed in five events, the 100 and 200-meter dashes, 800 and 1500-meter runs, and the 110-meter hurdles. In the 400-meter dash the record was equaled.

Parade Precedes Events

After both teams had paraded to national airs and saluted the flags which fluttered together on a lofty mast, the serious matters began with the 100-meter dash. In this Andre Mourlon, French champion and record holder, unaccustomed to running on grass, found his pace too slow and finished in third place. Walter Rangeley broke clear at 50 yards and won by a yard from his teammate, A. W. Green.

The weight put, next to be decided, saw scores levelled. Raoul Paoli, who arrived on the ground only shortly before the start, took this with a put of 30 inches more than the best Britisher could accomplish.

H. B. Stallard, winner of the British open championships for the mile, half mile and quarter-mile in consecutive years, did all that was expected of him in the 800 meters. He was last when the bell sounded, but put on a characteristic burst of speed during the last lap and won by 15 yards. W. W. Nelson, who had made the running, was passed by two Frenchmen a yard or so from the finish.

The running high jump ended in a tie between F. E. Nuttal and M. Sabathier, France, at 6ft., but instead of halfpoints being awarded each team the pair jumped off for first place, the Frenchman failing to clear the bar this time at 5ft. 11in.

Mourlon Runs 200

Mourlon atoned for his defeat in 100 by running the 200 meters in fine style. Rangeley appeared to have the race comportably won when the Frenchman came along like a flash and snatched the lead from him in the last 10 yards.

The hurdles, run in two heats, same as the 200 meters, went to the British champion, F. R. Gaby, in the same time as he returned at Stamford Bridge the previous week. In the absence of the champion, B. H. MacDonald, and this year's runnerup, Charles Ellis, England had to rely upon Lieut. R. M. Downie, third in the championship mile, for the 1500 meter run. The soldier ran finely for three-quarters of the distance, but Roger Pele and Paul Bontemps made a supreme effort and passed him before the end. It was another courageous performance.

W. M. Cotterell, the famous Army cross-country runner, won the 5000-meter run by opening a big lead in the fourth of the 12½ laps and keeping it to the end. The British champion, C. E. Blewitt, was kept out of third place by the French cross-country champion, Lucien Dolques.

Whatever hopes England had of furnishing first and second place winners in the 400 meters faded out when T. J. Cushing was shut in behind two Frenchmen by a teammate, the former Cambridge president, G. M. Butler. Cushing could not get by, and the two visitors followed R. N. Ripley to the tape.

Except in the running broad jump, won by W. H. Childs, and the events mentioned above, England was thoroughly overshadowed in the field events. In this department France obtained five second places to England's one, four thirds to England's two. As a result the meet had been decided when the relay happened and it was not of vital consequence that the Frenchman dropped the baton in the first stage. England could not help taking the event after that, yet the losers deserve high tribute for running a magnificent losing race. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by Walter Rangeley, England; A. W. Green, England, second; Andre Mourlon, France, third. Time—10⅘s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by Andre Mourlon, France; Walter Rangeley, England, second; M. A. Cerbonney, France, third. Time—21⅗s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by R. N. Ripley, England; L. A. Teneveau, France, second; Francois Gallier, France, third. Time—49⅘s.

800-Meter Run—Won by H. B. Stallard, England; Rene Wiriath, France, second; Paul Boitard, France, third. Time 1m. 53 4-5s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Roger Pele, France; Paul Bontemps, France second; R. M. Downie, England, third. Time—4m. 4-5s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by W. M. Cotterell, England; A. T. Muggridge, England, second; Bolques, France, third. Time—15m. 28s.

110-Meter Hurdles—Won by F. R. Gaby, England; M. H. Allard, France, second; Henri Bernard, France, third. Time—15⅛s.

1600-Meter Relay—Won by England (S. A. Spencer, Walter Rangeley, L. C. Royle, H. B. Stallard). Time—3m. 42⅘s.

Running High Jump—Won by F. E. Nuttall, England, 6ft.; M. Sabathier, France, second; 6ft.; Andre Cherrer and M. Z. Wahlen, France, tied for third, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. H. Childs, England, 22ft. 7¾in.; Louis Pinson, France, second, 21ft. 10in.; H. Coullard, France, third, 21ft. 6½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by M. Saint Pe, France, 133ft. 5¾in.; J. R. Freeborn, England, second, 131 ft. 6½in.; Jules Zaidin, France, third, 128ft. 8½in.

Discus throw won by R. Courtejaire, France, 131ft. 3in.; Raoul Paoli, France, second, 124ft. ¾in.; K. S. Jefferson, England, third, 117ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Raoul Paoli, France, 43ft. 8½in.; L. Duhourr, France, second, 4ft. 10¼in.; Arthur Nicholson, England, third, 41ft. 2¾in.

CARR WINS ISHAM CUP

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 27—Donald Carr of the Siwanoy Golf Club won the 18-hole final golf match for the Isham Cup at Ekwanok Country Club Saturday when he defeated C. R. Leake of South Shore by 4 and 2. Leake carried the match even to the turn and the golf was a few strokes above par, but on the homeward journey Carr settled down to a par basis and Leake lost at the tenth, twelfth and sixteenth holes.

NAVY LOOKS FOR STRONG ELEVEN

Owsley Has Promising Candidates for Balanced Team in the Fall

ANNAPOLIS, July 27 — Confidence rules throughout the naval service as to the prospects of the United States Naval Academy football team for the coming season, and it is believed that, in spite of the unsatisfactory result of last year and the hard tests that are before this year's team, it will have a winning eleven.

J. E. Owsley, of Yale, who has assumed the position of head coach, has made a splendid impression and the utmost confidence is placed in him, while the squad affords unusual material, both as to line and backfield.

Losses by graduation are rather less than usual, and it is believed that these will be more than made up for by the new material and improvement all along the line.

Heavy Team Seen

The Naval Academy will have a powerful and heavy team this year, well up in those particulars with the best college teams, something which has not generally been the case. In fact, it looks as if it would have one of the heaviest lines in the country.

A. W. Lentz '26, left guard, who has been elected captain, plays football at about 220 pounds. He is pleased at the honor of being selected captain, and there is no doubt that he will prove a hard-working leader. He is expected to be one of the best guards in the country next year.

F. H. Wickhorst '27, regular tackle last year, weighing about 210, is again on hand. He played on the freshmen eleven at the University of Illinois with H. E. Grange. W. G. Osborn '27, 195 pounds, a thoroughly capable center, is another veteran who will return.

D. T. Eddy '27, who stroked the Navy crew to victory at Poughkeepsie; H. R. Paige '27 and Crosse, all good men, are the leading candidates for right guard. Right tackle is likely to be either Edwards, 200 pounds, the champion intercollegiate heavyweight wrestler, or A. R. Truslow Jr. '27, about the same weight. There are two trained and capable ends at hand in J. C. Bernet '27 and H. J. Hardwick '27, while the plebe ends of last year, Taylor and Kauffman, both attracted attention.

Such an experienced and successful backfield coach as Owsley, with the assistance of Jack Wilson, whose main experience has also been in this field of play, should develop a remarkable set of backs from the material which is at hand.

The two real veterans are R. N. Flippin '27 and R. C. Shipley '27, both with weight, speed, stamina and experience, and neither of whom has yet shown his top form. Under the coaching of Owsley and Wilson they should develop into two of the great backs of the year. Shipley will play at about 190 pounds this year, and he is fast.

There are a number of other backs, such as D. G. Albertson '26, E. S. Caldwell '26, T. J. Hamilton '27 and E. M Condra Jr. '27, who did good work last year, and who promise to be high grade backs next season. Albertson and Caldwell, in fact, have the qualifications of very fast and clever runners with the ball. Hannegan, Rainsford and Milliken, from the plebe team of last year, are fast, while A. S. Born '27 and Broadbent are of the powerful plunging type.

Team Well Balanced

With such a wealth of backfield candidates of all types and with a powerful and well trained set of forwards, prospects for a well-balanced team of the highest standard are fine.

The schedule has several high points, the game against Princeton University at Annapolis on Oct. 17; against University of Michigan at Ann Arbor on Oct. 31, and, of course, the contest with the United States Military Academy, to be played in New York on Nov. 28. These are the other games, all to be played at Annapolis: Oct. 3, William and Mary College; 10, Marquette University; 24, Washington College; Nov. 7, Western Maryland University; 14, Bucknell University.

The candidates for the team, about 60 in number, will reassemble at Annapolis on Sept. 8, four weeks before the opening game. As a great deal of attention was given to spring practice, the team should be in fine shape for the beginning of the season.

STANDARD BALL FOR 1926 TENNIS

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Tennis throughout the world in 1926 will be played with the nearest approach to a standard ball that marchinery can produce as the result of a decision by the International Lawn Tennis Federation fixing the limits of the sphere's compression under pressure to not more than .315 of an inch nor less than .290 of an inch.

The decision results from an investigation by a committee of four from France, England, Australia and the United States, which was appointed to examine into the question of compression after it had been found that the balls used in several countries varied by a wide margin in their action off the racquet and off the ground.

This condition, which prevailed in spite of the fact that the Federation had adopted specifications governing size, weight and height of rebound, was found to be due to the fact that no two manufacturers employed the same formula in regulating the hardness of the ball.

Tests made by the committee showed the ball made in England and used at Wimbledon to be much harder than the American sphere. It consequently impressed American players as being heavy, while the American product seemed light and flighty to English players.

The new regulation which goes into effect Jan. 1, will require the English ball to be softened and the American sphere to be hardened.

JOHNSON WINS TWO TITLES

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 27 (AP)—H. L. Johnson of Waban, Mass., won the White Mountain and New Hampshire State tennis singles championship and a leg on the challenge cup here Saturday by defeating F. H. Harris of Brattleboro, Vt., former Vermont champion, in the finals, 7—5, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5. Johnson teamed up with his young running mate, M. D. Hill, also of Waban, to win the finals of the men's doubles from Harris and Dr. P. B. Hawk of New York, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. In the mixed doubles finals Mrs. John Bailey of Brooklyn and W. M. Fischer of New York defeated Mrs. G. B. Stanwix of Yonkers and J. W. Mersereau of New York, 7—5, 6—3.

MISS SION TO TRY CHANNEL

BOULOGNE, France, July 27 (AP)—Miss Jane Sion, a French swimmer, who is training at Dunkirk, is the latest woman to enter for swimming honors in the English channel. She plans to swim from Cape Gris-Nez to the English side of the strait next week-end. The Calais tug Champion, which accompanied the Argentine, Tiraboschi, on his successful channel swim in 1923, will accompany her.

BRAVES GET HIGH

The Boston Nationals have purchased A. A. High of the Brooklyn club for the waiver price and a pitcher, as yet unnamed, who is to be delivered at the end of the season. High will join the Boston club today.

SPORTING WEEK FOR CANADIANS

Championships in Various Branches Scheduled

TORONTO, Ont., July 27 (Special)—This week promises to be the biggest of the year in sporting circles, a number of championships in various lines of sports being scheduled for this week and today, Civic holiday, in most municipalities.

On Tuesday the annual Canadian Professional Golfers Association championship will be decided at the Toronto Club by 36-holes medal play and players from Vancouver, Winnipeg, the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec have entered. This will be followed on Thursday by the Canadian open golf championship at the Lambton Club, Toronto, and the field of 120 includes William Macfarlane, United States open champion; L. H. Diegel, present Canadian champion; Eugene Sarazen, Thomas Kerrigan, J. H. Kirkwood, John Farrell, Joseph Turnesa and about 30 other United States professionals. The title will be decided by 72 holes medal play, 18 on Thursday and Friday and the final 36 on Saturday when the field will be curtailed.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday the annual Royal Canadian Henley will be held at St. Catharines when crews will be present from Philadelphia, Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa and Toronto.

Next Saturday the annual Canadian canoe regatta will be held at Gananoque when the crews finishing first and second in the various events in the trials conducted recently by the northern, eastern and western divisions will compete for Canadian titles in singles, tandem, fours and war canoe in senior, intermediate and junior classes, a total of 12 events.

In addition the annual international sailing races for the George Cup will be held in this city.

Five Ranking Women for Team

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—America's five ranking women tennis players will compose the team which will wear the Stars and Stripes against the invading English team in the women's international tennis matches for the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills Aug. 14 and 15. They are Miss H. N. Wills of Berkeley, Cal.; Miss M. K. Browne of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, Miss Eleanor Goss of New York and Miss J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del.

With the problem of the team out of the way, the selection committee is confronted with the task of ranking the players on the basis of their 1925 performances. Under the women's international team trophy agreement between the United States and England, seven matches are to constitute the program, five singles and two doubles matches. The No. 1 and No. 2 players on each team will meet the corresponding players on the opposing team in singles and the No. 3 players on each team will meet in one singles match. Two doubles combinations from each team will meet in the doubles.

The committee has no difficulty in selecting its No. 1 player in the person of Miss Wills, the national and Olympic champion. The ranking of the other players, however, is a far more difficult task inasmuch as their ranking must depend on their 1925 play. Mrs. Mallory and Miss Browne, according to the selection committee, are battling on almost an equal plane in the race for the No. 2 selection, while Mrs. Jessup and Miss Goss are on equal terms for the reserve singles position.

TORONTO SWIMMER TAKES TWO TITLES

MONTREAL, Que., July 27 (Special)—Two more Canadian swimming championships were added to those already won by Toronto swimmers this season on Saturday at St. Helens Island when George Young of the West End Young Men's Christian Association, Toronto, won the 440-yard and one-mile championship events. In the quarter mile Young finished in front of Clayton Bourne, a member of the Canadian Olympic swimming team, and G. H. Fisk, both of the Montreal A. A. A., and in the mile event he led James Thompson of Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, and Alfred Gros, Montreal. Young's times did not threaten the record of George Vernot of this city, who has retired from competitive swimming. The results were:

440-Yard Free Style, Canadian Championship—Won by George Young, Toronto West End "Y"; Clayton Bourne, Montreal A. A. A., second; G. H. Fisk, Montreal A. A. A., third. Time—5m. 37⅗s.

One-Mile Canadian Championship—Won by George Young, Toronto West End "Y"; James Thompson, Toronto Central "Y", second; Alfred Gros, Montreal S. C., third. Time—26m. 37⅗s.

MISS DELANY WINS A NATIONAL TITLE

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 27—Miss Elaine Delany of the Women's Swimming Association of New York won the United States A. A. U. junior one-mile free-style championship swim at Byran Park Bathing Beach here Saturday in 29m. 4s. The course which was in open water was measured approximately.

W. S. Meany Jr. of Yale's freshman swimming team won a 400-yard A. A. U. free-style race for men through ability to steer a straight course. Ewald Wildfoster of the New York A. C. and F. M. Wenck of Dartmouth College gained a comfortable lead on the first lap of the 200-yard course, but on the way back they shot off at an angle and did not straighten out until about to strike shore. Meany passed them 20 yards from the line and won by a safe margin in 5m. 27 1-5s.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	65	40	.619
Toronto	63	42	.600
Reading	54	49	.524
Buffalo	57	52	.523
Rochester	51	53	.490
Jersey City	48	54	.471
Providence	39	62	.386
Syracuse	38	63	.376

RESULTS SATURDAY

Syracuse 6, Buffalo 5.
Toronto 9, Rochester 1.
Toronto 3, Rochester 0.
Baltimore at Jersey City (postponed).
Providence at Reading.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Baltimore 5, Jersey City 0.
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 3.
Toronto 7, Rochester 3.
Toronto 18, Rochester 5.
Buffalo 10, Syracuse 4.
Providence 3, Reading 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville	64	35	.646
St. Paul	51	46	.526
Kansas City	50	48	.510
Indianapolis	50	48	.510
Minneapolis	51	49	.510
Toledo	44	53	.454
Milwaukee	44	57	.436
Columbus	38	56	.404

RESULTS SUNDAY

Indianapolis 4, Louisville 3.
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 0.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 2.
Toledo 6, Columbus 2.
Columbus 3, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 4.

SENATORS AGAIN AFTER THE LEAD

Champions Draw Up to Within One Half a Game Behind the Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	59	31	.656
Washington	59	32	.648
Chicago	51	45	.531
St. Louis	48	47	.505
Detroit	48	47	.505
Cleveland	43	52	.443
New York	38	55	.409
Boston	28	65	.301

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2 (11 innings).
Chicago 6, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 7.
Washington-New York (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Washington 7, New York 4.
Washington 4, New York 3 (11 in'gs).
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 6.
Chicago 8, Detroit 6.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia baseball fans are today pointing with confidence to the record of the Philadelphia Athletics in the American League race during the past two weeks in comparison to that of the Washington champions who are pressing them for the lead. The present leaders have won 11 games and lost only two while Washington has won six and lost four. That is a gain of 3½ games for the Athletics in two weeks.

Washington fans in their turn point to the fact that Johnson and Coveleskie have been unable to take their regular turns in the box and also point to the game, yesterday, when Coveleskie returned and beat the Yankees for his thirteenth victory of the season. Johnson is still out of the game but is expected back early. That Philadelphia outclassed the Senators in games won and lost in the last two weeks is of course laid to the inability of the two Washington veterans to stay in the game but at least the race is more interesting than ever, now, with only a half game separating the Senators from the lead and both teams confident of winning.

Both Teams Confident

The fact that each team has wrested the lead from the other, alternately, at brief intervals has given both confidence and fans may be assured of a good interesting battle right to the finish. The race has practically settled down to these two teams as Chicago in third place is 10 and one-half games behind Washington and there is small chance of its gaining that much on either of the first two teams.

As in the case of the National League three separate races are in order in the American. Washington and Philadelphia are far ahead of the other clubs. Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis are close together and are games ahead of the sixth place holder and Cleveland and New York are having a hard fight for sixth place. Boston is practically a minus quantity and cannot expect anything better than last place. All the fans ask of Boston at the present moment is to beat Philadelphia, today. Should they do this, Washington will be in a tie for the lead with the Athletics, as the Philadelphia and Boston game is the only one scheduled for today.

Athletics' Record Good

The Athletics won four games and lost one last week, while Washington won three and lost one, the latter winning a double header from the Yankees, yesterday. Chicago, in third place, won five games and lost three, and Cleveland won three and lost one. Chicago threatens more than ever to win third place against the other two aspirants, St. Louis and Detroit, but the race for that position should be as interesting as the present race for first. Detroit and St. Louis fell into bad slumps last week, the former winning two and losing four and the latter winning one and losing four. New York won two and lost three and Boston won two and lost five. There were no changes in the standing of the league from last week.

TORONTO TEAM BEATS THE NEW YORK GIANTS

TORONTO, Ont., July 27 (Special)—A team selected from the clubs in the Toronto Football Association defeated the New York Giants in an exhibition international game, here, yesterday afternoon, by 5 goals to 3. The match was the first that has been played by an American team in this city in many years. The locals secured the lead through a penalty kick in the first minute, but the visitors quickly tied the score.

The winners went into the lead soon afterwards, but once again the score was equalized in quick time. Shortly before half time Fidler scored two in quick succession. Toward the end of the second half Fidler scored his third goal, while Moorehouse secured his second near the close of the game, when Halliwell came out to clear, but was beaten to the ball.

The losers were unable to settle down during the first half, the quick score at the start handicapping them but in the second period they held their own and this half produced the best football of the game. The summary:

TORONTO	NEW YORK
Taylor, ol	or, Duggan
Fidler, il	ir, Carney
Herring, c	c, Brown
Galloway, ir	il, Miller
Faulkner, or	ol, Moorehouse
Cameron, lhb	rhb, Stark
Priestly, chb	chb, Phillips
Dierden, rhb	lhb, McKinney
Searles, lb	rb, Reynolds
Campbell, rb	lb, Meyerdirks
Halliwell, g	g, Runzilla

Score—Toronto 5, New York 3. Goals—Fidler 3, Dierden, Priestly for Toronto; Moorehouse 2, Miller for New York. Referee—W. Mitchell, Toronto. Time—Two 45m. periods.

DULUTH WINS TROPHY

DULUTH, Minn., July 27 (AP)—Duluth Boat Club won back from the Winnipeg Rowing Club the $10,000 Lipton grand aggregate trophy of the Northwestern International Rowing Association in the last race of the regatta Saturday as the Duluth senior and junior eights came in first and second. Gaining 52.5 points for the grand aggregate in the senior eight race in which Winnipeg failed to place by inches, St. Paul taking third, Duluth won the association championship and Lipton Cup with 158 points, compared to 109.5 for Winnipeg and 21.5 for St. Paul. Duluth broke the association's record for the 1¼-mile senior eights to win the trophy, the senior eight rowing the distance in 6m. 30s., with the junior eight 3½s. slower.

SPENCE WINS THREE RACES

NEW YORK, July 27—Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. was a triple winner in a water carnival held by the Maxim S. C. of City Island in Long Island Sound Sunday afternoon. He captured the 50 and 100-yard freestyle sprints over straightaway courses in 25s. and 58⅗s. respectively, then he won an 880-yard swim, also straightaway, with tide favoring, in 9m. 13s.

BENOIST WINS GRAND PRIX

LINAS, France, July 27 (AP)—M. Benoist, a French driver, won the Grand Prix race over the Montlhery Autodrome near Linas, yesterday. He drove a French car. Wagner, piloting the same make of car, finished second, and Mazetti, at the wheel of an English car, was third. The winner's time for 1000 kilometers was 8h. 54m. 41 4-5s.

RADIO

LAND DRIFTING THEORY TO GET TEST BY RADIO

World-Wide Check by Time Signals Will Be Used by Geodesists

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Some natural scientists believe that North and South America are drifting westward and that Greenland and Canada are gradually separating according to Maj. William Bowie, chief of the division of Geodesy of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in an interview in which he discusses the proposal of using radio time signals to test the validity of this theory.

"Personally, I do not believe in this theory," states Major Bowie, "but accurate radio longitudinal determinations, repeated at intervals of five, 10 or other groups of years, will surely prove whether the theory is true or false. Most of us, however, believe that the earth's crust is so solid and strong that there is no possibility of one continent moving away from another like icebergs can separate."

This suggested use of radio, obviously, offers spectacular possibilities. However, no less a distinguished natural scientific body than the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, at its meeting in Madrid, Spain, during October, 1924, formulated plans to make longitude determinations for a number of stations located around the earth. Time signals, flashed by radio from powerful transmitting stations, will be used in making precise measurements of distances in terms of longitudes.

"In this way," explains Major Bowie in discussing this world-wide plan to employ radio in making astronomic longitudes, "there will be a closed circuit, thus insuring elimination of even the small errors incident to longitude work. There may be six or eight separate differences in longitude between each two contiguous stations and the sum of these differences must add a total of 360 degrees. Many nations will participate in this world-wide radio longitude net and, as a result, each country will have its base station for lognitude determinations maintained with greater accuracy than was possible by means of the old methods of transmitting time signals over cables and telegraph lines.

"Much preliminary work must be done before this world-wide plan is initiated, but it is hoped that observations will begin late in 1926. The base station determined from this work will serve as an initial point for surveys, maps, and charts for the countries of the world. There is, too, a more spectacular side than merely furnishing base stations for the various countries—that is, to determine whether continents and islands are drifting around with respect to each other.

"All of the above is related to accurate determinations of longitudes when even hundredths of a second must be considered. But there is vastly more difference in longitude determinations each day in which radio plays the major rôle. This is in connection with navigations of thousands of ships over oceans daily. Captains of vessels must obtain their longitudes and latitudes if the weather is clear. They determine their local time by observations on the sun or on a star, and compare their time with radio time signals, transmitted from one of the many radio stations of the world, which daily are sending the time signals.

"Before the use of radio time signals, each ship had to carry several high-grade chronometers, with which the captain could obtain the Greenwich time. With the use of radio a very much cheaper chronometer or even a high-grade watch can be employed in securing the longitude of the ship in connection with radio time signals. Radio, as a sort of chart or guide, is used by explorers, whether they are in the Arctic Ocean, in the wilds of Brazil, in the desert of Sahara, or in the steppes of Asia.

"Irrespective of his location, an explorer or mariner is within hearing distance of some powerful radio transmitting station which is sending time signals, thus enabling him to map his route with far greater facility and accuracy than before the invention of radio communication. It may be said that today radio is an absolute necessity in all major mapping and charting activities, in navigation and in exploration."

Question Box

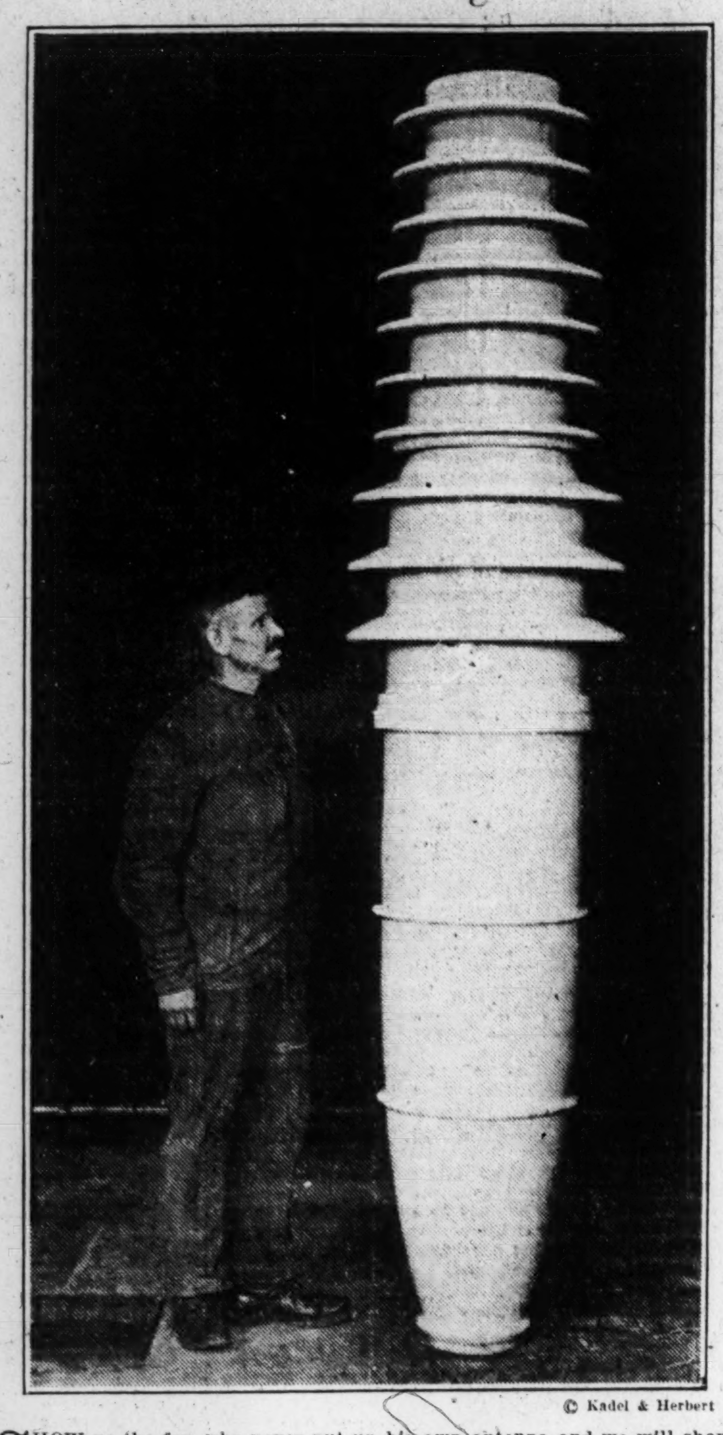
408. I have built four Browning-Drake sets, the last set using Browning-Drake coils. I have also used a factory-built Browning-Drake set. All five sets worked about the same, very good—with one exception. I helped my neighbor build a two-stage tuned R. F. set using five tubes. We have a local radio station using 500-1000 watts. The tuned R. F. set tunes out the local within 10 points on the dials, the Browning-Drake set from 25 points on the dial. I have used correct by-pass condensers in the aerial. What can I do to get past the local station without using so much dial? For all-round use and expense I like the Browning-Drake set best, but I feel it should tune out the local station better.—J. B., Lansing, Mich.

(Ans.) Certainly with experience with five sets you should have struck one that tuned fairly sharply. Of course the tuned R. F. set has three tuned circuits to eliminate unwanted signals while the Browning-Drake has but two. Nevertheless we have found this latter set in our own experience to tune as sharply as the ordinary set of the type you describe. A wavetrap might be tried in your antenna circuit. Speaking of sharp tuning, we have one Browning-Drake set now in use at home which tunes far more sharply than a very good superheterodyne we are also using so we know that if the right combination of units is struck with this latter set that excellent selectivity is obtained.

COLOMBIA HAS NO STATION

WASHINGTON, July 27—According to a report received at the Department of Commerce, the development of a radio market in Colombia, which has no radiocasting station, is largely dependent upon the completion and satisfactory operation of the proposed radiocasting stations in Venezuela, Peru and Costa Rica.

No "Shorts" Through This



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SHOW us the fan who never put up his own antenna and we will show you one who has missed half the fun of radio, if not all its athletic phase. As a sport for all kinds of people in every walk of life, antenna installation, with its climbing around ridgepoles, trees, and clinging by one's toes to thin clapboards, is quite unequaled.

Fortunately, the material used can be carried around in the pocket, leaving the radio athlete's hands free to hang on with. But gaze at the insulator in the accompanying picture. What if your antenna demanded several of these in order to get "that DX station"? Can you imagine crawling along the ridgepole of the house with several of these dragging along behind? Neither can we.

This particular insulator will be part of the equipment of a new high power station being erected near Berlin, Germany. It is built in three sections, any one of which can be used alone or the three together. The combined height of the three units is 10 feet and at its widest point the insulator measures two feet, tapering to one foot at one end and 15 inches at the other.

First Reports Made on Superpower Test

By the Associated Press

Schenectady, N. Y., July 26

SUPERPOWER radiocasting to some extent eliminates static and prevents fading, but does not "blanket" reception in areas near the station, radio engineers have decided after receiving first reports of a superpower program radiocast last night from this city.

Messages received from radio listeners within 500 miles of WGY, the radiocasting station of the General Electric Company, which last night through an auxiliary experimental station radiocast with 50,000 watts at the antenna, indicate that neither fading nor static was as bad as usual, but that both were present. At the same time radio listeners in this and nearby cities informed the station that they were able to tune out WGY and tune in other stations quite as usual.

Superpower radiocasting tried last night for the first time in the history of radio, will be repeated Tuesday and Thursday at midnight, eastern standard time.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JULY 27

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass (280.3 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance, Billy McBride's orchestra. 6:35—Concert, Copley Plaza orchestra. 7—Musical program.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Musicale. 7—Virginia Denny Birgfeld, mezzo-soprano. 8—Ed Andrews and his orchestra. 9—Talk.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)

6 p. m.—Program by orchestra, direction of Frederick A. Pullen. 6:30—Baseball results. 8—Concert by Aleppo Drum Corps or Shriners' Band. 8:30—Mrs. Anna Madigan, soprano. 9—Concert by Arthur S. Cann, tenor. 9:15—Concert by Gladys Noble, soprano, accompanied by Freda Jacobus. 9:30—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 9:40—Book review by Bennett B. Schneider.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Mary Ryan, soprano, assisted by pianist. 8:30—Concert by soprano, violinist, pianist and reader, under the direction of Ivan Tilyou.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Address, "Why Be a Farmer?" Enos Lee, President of New York State Farm Bureau Federation. 6:30—Baseball scores. 6:35—Jack Denny's Babcock Lake Orchestra and Olive Schreiner, pianist.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Vera Curtis, soprano, accompanied by Winifred T. Barr; musical program from theater; Goldman Band concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor, direct from Hall of Fame, New York University Campus, New York City; Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor; Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

7 p. m.—A Christian Science lecture by John J. Flinn, C. S. of Evanston, Ill., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Metro Dance Orchestra. 6:30—Paul Gallico. 6:40—Woodwind Ensemble. 7—An Hour of Barber Shop Ballads—Ring Lardner and Dr. Sigmund Spaeth. 8—Bizet's "Carmen"". 9:30—Spanish Marimba, guitar, castanets.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 6—Dinner concert, Harry Loventhal, director. 7—Final baseball scores. 8:05—Concert orchestra. 9—Organ recital, popular selections, Jean Weiner. 10—Dance orchestra, Joseph Lucas, director.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Dinner Benjamin Franklin Concert Orch direction of W. Irving Oppenhei :45—United States Department of Agriculture; Livestock and Produce Market Reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Story and Roll Call.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

7 p. m.—Baseball scores of the National, American, American Association and International Leagues. 8:45—"Songs of the Road," by KDKA Symphony Players, Victor Saudek, conductor; Chauncey Parsons, tenor and Frederick Rodgers, baritone.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—Uncle Kaybee. 7:30—Concert. 10—Dance music.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5.30 p. m.—Olympic Dance Orchestra, dinner music. 7—Musical program presented by P. Arlow Mathews. 10—Vincent Lopez Dance Orchestra.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner dance music by the Golden Pheasant Orchestra. 8—Instrumental Hour by the Willard Symphony, Walter Logan, director. 9—Studio program by selected artists. 10—Symphony program. 11—Dance program by the Euclid Beach Dance Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:20—Goldman band concert from New York.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WTAS, Elgin, Ill. (302.8 Meters)

8 to 10:30 p. m.—Concert by Purple Grackle orchestra and studio program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302.8 Meters)

6:15 to 12 p. m.—Mooseheart novelty orchestra and studio program.

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 28

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (313 Meters)

9 p. m.—Studio program followed by CNRA dance orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30—Montrose orchestra. Talk on Quebec attractions. 10:30—Harold Leonard's Red Jackets.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—C. B. Collins, tenor, accompanied by Gladys Grant. 7:45—Charles Donelan in Florida. 7 to 11—National program from New York.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)

6 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results. 8—Concert by Edward Boatnev, baritone; Harry Delmore, tenos, accompanied by Justin Sandridge. 9—Brunswick orchestra. 9:30—Market reports. 9:40—World market survey from the Department of Commerce. Late news from the National Industrial Conference Board.

WDWF, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)

8:30 to 9:30 p. m.—Arcadia dance orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music. Columbia University lecture; Abbas Trio (instrumental); Grand Opera, "La Forza del Destino"; Vincent Lopez' orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Vanderbilt orchestra. 6:50—Final baseball scores; racing results. 7—Over the Seven Seas, "Benares-Delhi." 7:25—Stadium concert; Nikalai Sokoloff, conducting. 9:45—Radio Franks, Wright & Bessinger, popular songs. 10—Hotel Mayflower orchestra; W. Spencer Tupman, conductor.

WJY, New York City (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Ambassador Ensemble; Henry Van der Zanden, director. 7:15—Zoological Society Series, "Animal Myths," Raymond L. Ditmars. 7:30—New York University concert, from Presbyterian Church at University Place and Tenth Street; Emily Roosevelt, soprano; Lucien Schmit, cellist, direction of Dr. Hollis Dann.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.8 Meters)

5:45 p. m.—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 6—Trio, dinner music, J. Leonard Lewis, director. 7—Final baseball scores. 7:05—Comfort's Philharmonic orchestra. 8:05—Trio. 9:05—Dance orchestra program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin concert orchestra; direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture; livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's roll call and birthday list. 8—Comfort's Philharmonic orchestra with prominent soloists, from Atlantic City, N. J. 8:45—"Song of the Surf;" surf sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, picked up by a special microphone placed directly above the breakers at Atlantic City, N. J. 8:50—Veselli's band, with prominent soloists from Atlantic City, N. J. 10:05—"Emo's Weekly." 10:30—Dance music program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6:55 p. m.—"Over the Seven Seas-Benares-Delhi." 7:30—Philharmonic concert from the Lewissohn Stadium, N. Y. 10—W. Spencer Tupman's Mayflower orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

7 p. m.—Baseball scores of the National, American, American Association and International leagues. 8:45—Concert given by Mrs. W. H. Colvin, soprano; Glyn Jones, baritone; Robert G. Eicher, violin, and Mrs. C. H. Barnard, accompanist. 10:30—Concert from Theter, Pittsburgh.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—Uncle Kaybee. 7—Program from New York.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Vincent Lopez orchestra. 7—Joint program with WEAF, New York City.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner dance concert by Marjorie Moore's Melody Maids. 8—Organ recital by Mr. Vincent H. Percy. 9—Musical program from studio. 10—Cleveland Vocational Bureau Melody Hour from studio.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Concert radiocast from New York through WEAF.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6 p. m.—Baseball scores. 6:05—Dinner concert, Biley's orchestra. 7—National program from Station WEAF, New York.

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Band concert, Carl Hall Dewey, conductor. 9:15—Studio program; violin recital by Willem Harmans.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Lullaby time. 7—Musical recital direction of E. Warren Howe. 8—Evening R. F. D. program 9:30—WLS Harmony Trio. 10—Rex's Cornhuskers. 12—Midnight revue, Ralph Barton at organ.

WTAS, Elgin, Ill. (302.8 Meters)

8 to 10:30 p. m.—Dance program by Purple Grackle boys; studio program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (302.8 Meters)

6:15 to 12 p. m.—Mooseheart Concert Band and studio program.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert, Ted Solinger, director; 3-minute thrift talk.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)

6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; children's information period; music, Plantation Players. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players; Charles Dornberger's Kansas City Athletic Club Orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club Orchestra; Earl Coleman's Orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Mr. Stewart Watson, baritone; Miss Myrtle Williams, soprano; artists, under direction of Dean Holmes Cowper of Drake University. 11—The Corn Sugar Orchestra, direction of Jimmy Fitz.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Dinner program. 9—Orchestra. 10—Carl Sibbert, tenor; Will Hetherington, violin; Harry Braviroff, piano. 10:30—Francis Potter's banjo orchestra. 12—"Midnite Alarm."

WFAA, Dallas Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Recital of Hawaiian music. 8:30—Dailey Hembree, baritone, and assisting Dallas artists. 11—Walter Paul Romberg, violinist, and assisting musicians.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRR, Regina, Sask. (490 Meters)

8 p. m.—Bedtime travel tale; Ronnie Bell concert party.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hoffman orchestra; baseball scores. 6:45—Studio program. 8:15—Weather report. 8:30 Studio program. 10—Eddie Harkness and his orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert by courtesy; Mrs. R. Z. Duke, soprano; Gordon Onstad, tenor; Julius Walter, pianist, and Charles Wilgus, violinist; 9—Orchestra by courtesy. 10—Herman Kenin's dance orchestra.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Baseball scores; stock market quotations. 6:30—"Ye Towne Cryer." 6:40—Waldemar Lind and his orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's orchestra. 8—Studio program; instructions in golf by Harold Samson. 10—Johnny Buick's Caribians.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Style talk by Myer Siegel Jr. 8—Feature program. 10—Movie night, Abe Lyman's orchestra.

RADIO OF IMPORTANCE IN TRANSPACIFIC HOP

HONOLULU, July 27 (AP)—The part that radio and radio compass will play in the proposed flight of three naval seaplanes from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii, the longest non-stop transwater flight ever attempted, is emphasized in orders issued by Capt. Stanford E. Moses, Commander of the flight projects.

Each of the two PN9 planes and the Boeing plane will be equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver. The planes will not be equipped with radio compasses, but nine of the 11 surface vessels along the course will be capable of taking radio bearings on the planes.

Radio dispatches pertaining to the flight must be handled with the minimum of delay, regardless of the delay that may be caused to routine traffic.

WGBS PRESENTS CARMEN

NEW YORK, July 23—The series of grand operas especially adapted for radio presentation which WGBS conducted so successfully last season in conjunction with Corriere d'America, an Italian newspaper, and which have been discontinued during the summer, will be resumed on Tuesday night, July 28, at 9 p. m., when Bizet's celebrated opera, "Carmen," will be sung in the Gimbel studio, and radiocast through WGBS and WMAF, South Dartmouth.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by John J. Flinn, C. S., of Evanston, Ill., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of a group of Christian Science churches in Greater New York, will be given in First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, and will be radiocast by station WMCA, 341 meters wavelength. The lecture begins at 7 p. m., eastern standard time, and will be radiocast by relay wire from the church edifice at New York Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Newton Centre Colonial

This nearly new, unusually well-built house of 7 beautiful rooms with 2 full tiled baths and heated garage, large living room with tapestry brick fireplace, large sun parlor, panelled dining room, pantry, breakfast nook and kitchen that is a model of convenience, master's chamber with dressing room and shower, 2 other chambers and house bath, hot water heat; attractive lot, southern exposure. This is a beauty, well located near depot, schools and churches. Built to sell for $20,000, but circumstances force owner to sacrifice for $17,500. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 624 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Centre Newton 2457.

FOR SALE
140 front feet of centrally located business property now occupied, in part, by hotel, post office, interurban waiting room, restaurant, and 7 stores; excellent location for department store. CLIFFORD A. WOODARD, Jamestown, N. Y.

Scarsdale
New York's Delightful Suburb
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
44 Drake Road Tel. Scarsdale 159

WINCHESTER

A GOOD TRADE—Attractive single house of 9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, hardwood floors, all in good condition, located just 5 minutes' walk from the center; 4000 sq. ft. land; garage available next door; price $10,500. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 39 Church St. Tel. Winchester 0502.

4 APARTMENT BRICK
Near Huntington Avenue, Boston; winter coal in; $15,030; terms.
Address OWNER, Box Y-208, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Beautiful apartments overlooking the Fens, 1, 2 and 3 rooms; new apartment house building; references required; immediate occupancy. Phone Kenmore 1218 between 9 and 5, evenings and Sunday Kenmore 4056, Copley 2513-J.

BOSTON—To let, modern apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $47.50. 364 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. OWNER, Aspinwall 5846.

VERSAILLES APARTMENTS
448-452 Audubon Rd., near Beacon St., Boston
5-room apartments, tile walls & floors in kitchen & bath, shower bath; built-in wardrobe & bookcases; fireproof building; elevator service; references required. Apply SUPT., on premises, or telephone Back Bay 3822.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Lower apartment, 5 rooms and reception hall, oak floors, steam heat, all improvements, with garage, ideal location. R. A. R., 44 Bates Rd. Tel. Newton North 3144-R.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—For rent furnished for month of August or will share with gentleman, attractive apartment, Hotel Earle, Washington Square, two bedrooms, sitting room and bath; light, cool, four exposures. Phone Hanover 8630.

N. Y. C., 424 W 119th St.—Cool, light, artistic apartment, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchen, $60 monthly August-Sept. Apt. 63. Cathedral 4960.

WILL share four-room modern apartment; gentleman (Christian Scientist preferred), references. ALBERT LAKE, Jackson Heights, N. Y., Havemeyer 3604.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

SEVEN-ROOM early Colonial house, furnishing, modern improvements, overlooking harbor, ocean, East Gloucester; to let for remainder of season. SAMUEL TEMPLE, Lynnfield, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Suite of 3 rooms with 3 windows overlooking Common; suitable for practitioner or other business purposes. Apply to JANITOR, 140 Boylston St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—On Huntington Avenue directly opposite the Church Park, pleasant, attractive rooms, newly furnished. Apply 222 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3. Tel. B. B. 2008.

BOSTON, 471 Commonwealth Ave.—Kenmore School has several large attractive rooms for tourists from June 1st to Sept. 15.

BOSTON, 69 Gainsborough St., Suite 2—Clean, attractive rooms; transients accommodated.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Hancock St., near Nostrand Ave.—Southern exposure, adjoining bath; kitchenette optional; suitable 2; reasonable. Lafayette 4496-J.

N. Y. C., 567 W. 113th St., Apt. 7-N—Attractive single and double outside rooms, running water; liberal concession to business women of superior references; also unfurnished. Cathedral 6486.

N. Y. C., Fort Washington Ave., 454, Cor. 181st—Well furnished light and airy room, with private bath, elevator and telephone service, convenient to all lines, private family, $9 per week. Apt. 20-A.

N. Y. C., 326 West 77th, near Riverside Drive—Private family has lovely cool room, facing garden; home privileges, reasonable. Phone Trafalgar 0962 before 10:30 a. m. —WILLIAMS.

N. Y. C., West End Avenue-411 West 80th—Large room, Hudson view; suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; $18; also single, $10. TOWNSEND. Telephone Susquehanna 0539.

N. Y. C.—Clean, sunny, peaceful, top floor, elevator, front modern suite; room; reasonable. Riverside 10,228. Kindly call before twelve.

N. Y. C., 25 Park Ave.—Handsomely furnished quiet room, bath, business women; service, elevator. Caledonia 3377.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located, tourists accommodated, reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautiful location; walking distance business district. THE SOUTHERN CLUB, 1701 Mass. Ave.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2215 Washington Circle—Board and rooms, all conveniences, centrally located, home cooking; tourists accommodated. West 1320.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Gentleman seeks nicely furnished room, near W. 72nd (Christian Scientist preferred). Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

OAKWOOD FARM, South Gardiner, Me.—On Kennebec River, beautiful scenery, excellent rooms and board, tennis court, boating, bathing and other amusements; $13 to $15; adults; booklet. F. E. MOORE.

PRIVATE family will take limited number of guests from June 15 to Oct. 1 at summer home in foothills of White Mountains, N. H.; situated directly on large lake; three hours from Boston; rooms single and en suite with private bath; abundance of fresh milk, eggs and vegetables; excellent bathing; references required. Rates on application to Box O-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PERMANENT or temporary home for infants or small children with 20 acres of playground, including woods and shallow stream; located twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia off the highway on improved road; individual care given each child, special attention if necessary; also tutoring if desired. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Shadow Lawn Lodge

A HOME designed to accommodate those desiring rest or study. Open all the year; six miles from Washington, D. C.; affording comforts and attentions at moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Address MISS W. M. DARBY, East Falls Church, Va.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED — Cultured, educated young man to learn art business, must be willing to commence at the bottom keeping records of stock, etc. Box G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ACTIVE, experienced child's nurse for boy 3 years old. F-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 307 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and typist in Wall Street law office, Christian Scientist preferred; initial compensation $100 per month; answer giving age, education, experience and references. Box G-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Expert pianist, preference given one interested in studying ballet, classical dancing. ORREA WASKA SCHOOL, 15 W. 67.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE — Cooking, care of grounds, furnace, country home, write for particulars. T. P. SARGENT, Mahwah, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 21, desires position as general assistant in editorial department or magazine or with advertising agency in New York City. LESTER A. DOWNING, 399 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

HONEST, reliable man, colored, 36, desires work as gardener, houseman or janitor, experienced in lawn and general repair work, with Christian Scientists preferred. Box S-211, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROGRESSIVE business executive with long experience in financial, manufacturing and selling problems, open for engagement. Single, age 44, knowledge of languages, import, export. Willing to travel. Box L-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, married, seeks position, private chauffeur or caretaker; steady position, excellent references. Write V. F. SCHWARZMANN, care N. T. Freeman, Orleans, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN, companion to lady or 2 young ladies, has taught vocal music (Christian Scientist preferred). Box S-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION, attendant or child's nurse, normal school graduate. F-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 307 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Refined woman would like position caring for child from 3 to 5 years of age. References exchanged. Phone Richmond Hill 2281.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper with executive ability, 8 years accounting office experience. Box C-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

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High grade colored maids; references.
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LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 B'way New York City—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Registration in person.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION for retarded pupils, enroll now for classes Oct. 1. MRS. CHAS. M. JOHNSTON, 4409 Springdale Ave. Liberty 0174. Baltimore, Md.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPABLE business man with highest credentials has moderate capital and services to invest in a meritorious enterprise. Box L-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE Excellent 150 acres fruit and stock farm in Albemarle County, Virginia, direct from owner, 3 miles from depot, 1½ miles from church, stores and high school; macadam road; 4000 peach trees, 500 apple trees, good house, barn and other outbuildings; elegant water; 2 concrete pit silos; all stock, Fordson tractor, farm machinery, tools and crops included; exceptional bargain, $14,000; willing to exchange for good city property. Address Box A-126, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FLORIDA LANDS FOR SALE

530 acres in Glades County, Section 5, Township 42, S. R. 29 East. What's your best offer? Cash or terms. KATE STRECKER & FLORENCE BROWN, 322½ East Broadway, Logansport, Ind.

OMAHA, NEB.—For sale, 7-room stucco modern home, corner location, large garage, driveway, beautiful lawn, shade trees, soft water cistern, screened porch, spacious rooms, $7250; if desired will sell furnished ready for occupancy. MRS. MAUDE RICHARDSSMITH, 2501 Spaulding St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CHICAGO—For sale, patents, machinery, inventories, active accounts going corporation, manufacturing article of quality; complete information, inspection invited, $12,000 cash or terms. H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL SERVICE

MY service is to do for YOU—the things you want to do, but don't have time to do—or don't know how to do.
WM. N. TOBIN,
25 W. 44th St., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED prospector wants grubstake, or will work on salary; will go anywhere; understand mineral and oil geology; will also act as guide or companion to parties desiring to make extended mountain trips. LOUIS A. KUEHNE, Rollinsville, Colo.

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PROMPT and competent service in patent, trade-mark and copyright matters; validity and infringement opinions furnished; free advice. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., W. L. & T. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 51-53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago; established 1864; registered attorneys.

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1227 R St., N. W. North 3863

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. H. COOKE
Florist
1707-1709 Connecticut Avenue

W. R. McCALL
Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
2nd Floor N. W. Corner 14th and H Sts., N.W.

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Office and Society Stationers
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Barrett Adding Machines
Yawman & Erbe Filing Devices
Technical Supply Co., Scranton, Pa.

Bronxville

Ruschmeyer's CHOCOLATES
CANDIES OF QUALITY
Studio Arcade Bronxville, N. Y.
2543 Webster Ave. near Fordham Rd., N. Y.

DINE AT
THE CUSTER ARMS
671 Palmer Ave. Tel. 2446
Club Breakfast 7:30—9 Luncheon 12—2
Dinner 6—7:30
Sunday Dinner 1—3; Supper 6—7
Special arrangements for private parties
Orders taken for Cakes, Salads and Sandwiches

We Wish to Express Appreciation for the Patronage of Our Bronxville Friends
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Carpenters and Builders
464 Highland Ave. Tel. Oakwood 7058
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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Permanent Wave, Marcel Wave, Hair Cutting, Artistic Hair Dressing
10 STUDIO ARCADE Bxville 3163
Pondfield Road, Near Station

M. KALISH
Tailor & Valet
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone Bronxville 3338 Hotel Gramatan Arcade

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Hardware and houseware, paints, oils and window glass, garden tools, lawn mowers and grass shears.
108 Kraft Ave. Phone Bronxville 3323
Larchmont Branch
43 Boston Post Road Phone Larchmont 978

Hempstead, L. I.

Telephone {Office 1703 / Res. 374-M
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Civil Engineer and Surveyor

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Exclusive Ready-to-Wear
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The Hub
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2601 Washington Ave.
Phone 1221-W

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Fancy and green groceries. Choice meats a specialty. Fish and oysters in season. Tel. 1061, 636-J. Cor. Oak and 25th Streets.

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Clothiers and Haberdashers
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Phone 1221-W

Williams & Howell Co.
Auto Supplies
Battery Sales and Service
909 25th Street Phone 2014

Norfolk

THE MALVERN SHOP
HOSIERY for the GREAT OUTDOORS
Men's and Women's Correct Hosiery for Golf, Tennis, Hiking and Sport
145 GRANBY STREET

EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Shoes—Hosiery
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JEWELERS
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THE REGAL COMPANY
253 Granby Street
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WM. J. NEWTON, Florist
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Residence 38815, 32968, 22786
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323 Monticello Avenue Phone 22243
Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA

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(Continued)

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Bigger and better than ever.
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PAINTS, OILS, etc.
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JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
AERO-WEVE
Cool and Correct Summer Suits For Young Men and All Men
—Women's Cool Tailored Wear

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3% on All Savings
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Blv'd 3340

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ELECTRICAL WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
319-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

Sanders—The Cleaner
Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing
119 East Main Mad. 3138-W

THE HEARTHSTONE
A Homey Place to Eat
Daily 12 to 3 and 5:30 to 7:30 p. m.
Sunday 5:30 to 7:30 p. m.
5th Street (bet. Grace and Franklin)

WEST END MARKET
117 N. Robinson Blvd. 7400
"Service" our aim

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
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The Christian Science Monitor

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Wilmington—Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Hotel Dupont; Geo. W. Vernon, Eighth and Market and Ninth and Market Streets.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—William Fagan News Stand, 17th and Penna. Avenue, N. W.; William Fagan News Stand, Woodward Building; Kase & St. Clair, 719 14th St., N. W.; Rochelli News Stand, Union Station; Stratford Gift Shop, 3322 14th St., N. W.; Shoreham Hotel, 15th and H Streets, N. W.; Kalorama Fruit Co., 18th and Kalorama Rd., N. W.; Hutchins News Stand, 1785 Columbia Rd., N. W.; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol & E Sts.; Frank J. Taylor, 1322 N. Y. Avenue; Washington Hotel.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—Charles L. Burke, 1103 Main St.; The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; The Carrol Hotel, 8th and Main Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.

Newport News—Corner News Stand, 2800 Washington Ave.; Delmont News Stand, 2503 Washington Ave.

Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Sun News Co.; Union News Co., Broad St. Sta.

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston—Major's News Stand, 998 Quarrier Street.

Clarksburg—Waldo Hotel News Stand.

Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.

Huntington—Fifth Avenue Hotel, Trouts Book Store.

Wheeling—Fred Yahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Future of Motion Pictures

The real value of the series of articles which begins in this newspaper today, under the title, "What's Right With the Movies," lies in the fact that those who read what is, primarily, a defense of the motion picture industry, or art, or whatever it may be called, in the United States, as it is conducted today, will unavoidably be led to devote to the problem that serious thought which its importance demands. At no previous period in history has there developed so suddenly anywhere any form of amusement which has attracted those of all walks of life. The motion picture has grown into almost universal popularity. It is even doubted if the radio attracts and holds, for hours at a time, any larger or more interested audiences than the screen. It is but logical and natural, therefore, when one realizes and takes into account the origin and development of the motion picture from its humble and inconspicuous beginning, that in its expansion into what is claimed for it by its promoters and exploiters as being a high-class and irreproachable entertainer and educator, it has been beset by many vicissitudes and has undergone many phases of maltreatment and abuse.

In endeavoring to place an appraising value upon the motion picture today it is necessary, if one wishes to be absolutely impartial and just, to consider the road by which it has come. As water cannot rise above its source, so is it next to impossible for the expression of an ideal to rise above the mental and moral standard of those who give it utterance, no matter in what shape or form. In the United States, at least for many years, the production and distribution of motion pictures was carried on under no other supervision or censorship than that imposed by a careless and indifferent public. It was not until it was made apparent by the more progressive and high-minded producers, of whom there always have been some, that the silent drama, as it was somewhat fancifully called, could be made capable of appealing to a refined and discriminating public taste, that there was undertaken any serious movement to elevate and dignify the industry. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there remain some still engaged in the production of picture films who find it impossible to conform to what has come to be recognized as a fairly well-established popular standard.

It is explained in the course of the articles to be published just what steps have been taken by producers, and generally by the exhibitors, to purge the industry of all offensive or detracting influences. It can hardly be claimed by those who have been active in working these reforms that they have been actuated solely by altruistic motives. The great motivating influence has been American public opinion, ably supported, for the most part, by the opinion of patrons in other countries. There was a time, quite recently, when the whole motion-picture industry was threatened with disaster because of the contempt in which the products offered were held by the public, or by that influential portion of the public without whose continued approbation and support the industry could not have long prospered, even if it had survived. Those responsible representatives of tremendous investments of wealth which had been attracted by the prospective or actual profits of the business were quick to discover the direction of the straws in the wind. As a result there was at once established a voluntary censorship and collective supervision which have virtually revolutionized the industry and brought to it a dignity and stability which it did not formerly possess.

It may therefore be said that whatever "is right with the movies" is traceable to a morally effective public supervision. This supervision has not been directly interposed except in a few of the states and communities, but it has been emphatic and comprehensive, nevertheless. Yet it must be admitted that it has not accomplished all that it should. Possibly it has not accomplished all that it will. This remains to be seen. Similarly to the query, "What's Wrong With the Movies?" the answer might be "Lack of Unanimity and Determination in Public Supervision." No fact has been more clearly established than that in the motion picture house, as well as in the legitimate theater or in the library, the patrons may demand and receive only the best.

It is undeniable that the standard of popular thought throughout the world has been gradually raised within the last quarter of a century, and perhaps more perceptibly within the last decade. In the United States, it may be said, a sober and temperate people have become a somewhat more carefully discriminating people. They choose with greater circumspection and care than formerly, and therefore are not so easily pleased or amused by the suggestive or profane. But they are better pleased, and therefore more appreciative, when appeal is made to the higher sensibilities. There is no doubt that there is an increasing appreciation of the clean and constructive. This is indicated by the refusal of the public to accept, or at least to patronize, many objectionable or questionable plays offered by the legitimate theaters. As the realization grows that the patrons of the theaters and the parents in the homes hold the controlling vote, the standards will continue to be raised.

There is much that is right with the movies. Just as truthfully it may be said that there is much that is wrong. But gratifying progress is being made in effecting those reforms which are, perhaps, more intangible than concrete, more foundational than merely superficial. It is fundamental, and not conjectural, merely, that in the past, as well as in the present, the amusements which attract and engross public attention, and which are supported by public patronage, fairly reflect the moral and intellectual status of the people. None should hesitate to admit, this being the case, that whatever is right or whatever is wrong with the movies is a reflection, direct and unmistakable, of a governing and controlling public thought.

Is the "Flexible Tariff" Provision Valid?

While Section 315 of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, giving the President authority to proclaim an increase or decrease in the rate of duty on imported articles, after an investigation by the Tariff Commission had shown the differences in production costs in the United States and in competing foreign countries, was pending in the Senate, it was opposed by Senators Borah of Idaho, and Walsh of Montana, who claimed that it was in effect a delegation of the taxing power to the Chief Executive, and therefore unconstitutional. The contrary view prevailed, and the provision for changing the rates of duty by presidential proclamation became law.

Following the enactment of what is held to be the first American tariff that could be substantially increased or lowered in all its schedules by executive action, an opportunity was sought to have the issue of its validity passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was necessary to wait until action was taken in raising or lowering some specific rate of duty, and even when the rate had been changed on certain articles, it was found difficult to present a case that would compel a decision by the courts on the fundamentals involved.

By those affirming the constitutionality of Section 315 it is contended that the power conferred on the President is merely that of ascertaining certain facts relating to production costs, and that in proclaiming an increase or decrease of duty he is only registering the will of the Congress that the duties on imports should cover the difference between domestic and foreign costs. It is also contended that the law does not make the President the final arbiter in a dispute over rates, but that he is the instrument by which the established facts of comparative production costs are so registered as to raise or lower duties as those facts may require.

Those holding that, whatever its form may be, the section in reality confers on the President authority to change a law of Congress according to his judgment profess to find in his recent decision in the sugar duties case a justification for their claim that the law is unconstitutional. It will be remembered that in this case a majority of the members of the Tariff Commission found that the facts concerning production costs justified a decrease in the duty on foreign sugar. The President declined to proclaim a reduction of the duty, and in so doing, it is claimed, substituted his own judgment of the situation for the conclusions reached by the Tariff Commission.

On this ground preparations are being made for a test case in which it is hoped that the courts will determine whether the law is mandatory upon the President to act in accordance with the facts as ascertained by the Tariff Commission, and if not, whether the authority to raise or lower duties as he may see fit is beyond the constitutional powers of the Congress to confer. In view of the importance of the issues involved it would seem highly desirable that the Supreme Court of the United States should pass upon the validity of the law, so that all uncertainty as to its future application may be cleared up.

Lessons in Co-operative Marketing

It would be impossible that no good results should follow the thoughtful discussion of marketing problems under the favorable auspices provided by the Philadelphia meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation. Those present, as well as those who read the published accounts of the sessions, will undoubtedly be awakened to a clearer realization of the great economic advantages of a close contact and interchange between producer and consumer. But the inclination is to suspect, when one analyzes what has been accomplished in the United States along the line of co-operative marketing, and contrasts it with the admitted advantages that might be gained by a more thorough application of proved methods, that the need at the moment is not for the exposition of new theories, but for the putting into actual practice of the methods which are known to be helpful.

Co-operative marketing, as the term is understood when understood aright, means much more than a united effort on the part of the producers of farm crops, such as wheat and corn, potatoes, meat and the output of the dairies, to pool their output for the purpose of holding it for a high price. It means, it should be realized, co-operation between the producers and the consumers in carrying out successfully the most beneficial methods of marketing and the elimination of whatever proportion of middlemen's profits can be reasonably dispensed with. This presupposes co-operation on the part of the consumers, without which there can be nothing approaching co-operative marketing by the farmers and gardeners, the orchardists and the dairymen.

Such a method, if successful and profitable to all concerned, must be based on the elimination of the delivery wagon, for which the market basket and the spacious net-bag must be substituted. In one of the larger cities of the eastern section of the United States recently there were counted, near the rear doorway of a large retail grocery in one of the residence districts, ten horses attached to delivery wagons, and ten drivers awaiting their first consignment of packages for the day. It may be a little difficult for the layman to estimate the percentage of added cost to the consumers which this single item in one store's economy represents. But the ten horses might easily represent an investment, at present prices, of approximately $2000. The ten wagons would cost when new not far from $1000, and the harnesses a total of close to $500. The interest on this investment, the cost of upkeep, maintenance, deterioration, and the wages of the ten drivers, which is no inconsiderable item in times like the present, must be paid. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that this charge is divided proportionately between the producers and the consumers, it would seem to be to the advantage of both to take steps to bring about a reduction.

It has been insisted that the farmers refuse to co-operate at their wayside stores and stands, and that they persist in demanding for the products dispensed prices as high as those charged in the city stores. If this is a fact, then the farmers have much for which to blame themselves. The automobile is carrying thousands of customers to them every day, and it would carry more, perhaps, if inducements in the form of lower prices and fresher goods were offered.

This all brings us back to the proposition that the need is not for more or newer theories regarding co-operation, but for more practical co-operation. The American housewife is told how successfully the system is being operated in Denmark, and in other European countries. Perhaps the success achieved in those countries is traceable to the absolute necessity of providing a marketing system which eliminates all superfluous or unnecessary profits. It may be that not until this same necessity spurs the American buyer seeking goods, and the American producer seeking a market, will it be found convenient to stop the economic leaks that now exist.

Uncovering the Foes of the Forests

Gradually there are being brought to light some of the grounds on which are likely to be based the attack on the United States Forest Service at the next session of Congress, warning of which was given recently by Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania. The friends of American forest development and preservation ought to be kept informed of the hostile plans of certain politicians and private interests that aim to break down the work for the forests which has accomplished so much for the benefit of the whole people in the last few years, and to exert all their influence on disinterested senators and representatives in order that the selfish schemes that are really aimed against the general welfare of the country may be frustrated. Nothing will help in this direction more than publicity. All machinations for private gain at public expense depend for success on darkness. Light withers them and brings them to naught.

Dispatches from Washington disclose that two elements are mainly involved in the campaign against the forests. First there are those senators who seem to think they see political advantage in the situation. Secondly, several large stock growers complain that the Forest Service is giving too many privileges to small stock raisers and small homesteaders. A subcommittee of the Senate Public Lands Committee is now holding hearings in the west to give the large stock raisers an opportunity to file complaints against the Forest Service. It is likely that ammunition for broadsides against the service will be gathered at these hearings.

Two chief proposals for weakening the Forest Service already have been put forward. One is to take from the service the administration of the public grazing lands and to place it in the hands of the Interior Department. Memories of what happened through a similar transfer of the naval oil leases should serve to block this plan at the outset. It is interesting to remember an attempt was made some years ago, fortunately without success, to have the grazing lands taken from the Forest Service, and also to have that service placed under the control of the Interior Department. The second plan of the forests' foes is to have this scheme adopted, and, taking the Forest Service away from the Department of Agriculture, to put it under the Secretary of the Interior. It is only necessary to state that proposal to understand what it means.

At present the grazing lands administered by Chief Forester Greeley amount to about 90,000,000 acres. On this land about 8,500,000 sheep and cattle graze. This represents 75 per cent of the sheep and cattle in the western states. About 35,000 individual owners of sheep and cattle use these lands for forage. In effect these range lands are a public common. They should be administered for the common welfare and should be protected against private exploitation. The Forest Service claimed the right, and for years has possessed it, to regulate these lands so as to prevent injury to young timber, interference with watersheds and other harm to the public interests. That this work has been well done is proved by the fact that no complaints against the service have come from the small stockmen, and that opposition has been confined to the few big interests that seek to work their will with the public domain without interference.

It seems quite plain where the interests of the American people lie as between these opposing forces. If the friends of the forests keep wide awake and see to it that the masses of the people, who are appreciating more and more that the woods are the very foundations of national welfare and prosperity, are informed of the plans of their foes, all hostile moves will fail.

Editorial Notes

Not long since the Southern Agriculturist ran an editorial under the caption, "The County Papers Tell the Important News." This article told of the receipt by the Agriculturist of three county papers, the Lebanon (Tenn.) Democrat, the Ashboro (N. C.) Courier, and the Grayson County (Ky.) News. The first of these had "a big line all the way across its first page to say, 'The Toll Gates Have Gone,' a piece of news that means more to that county than almost anything that has happened in it for a long time." The second told about "the first carload shipment of live poultry made from Randoph County—another piece of real news because it marks the beginning of a new era in the marketing of an important farm product in that county." The third stressed an act of neighborliness which was inspiring to all who read concerning it. And this is the comment of the Agriculturist:

> As long as such things take place no one can say or think that the old country spirit of neighborly kindness and helpful co-operation is dead. And proof that this spirit is still active in the hearts of men is more important news to Grayson County, and to the world, than the tale of any murder or divorce suit.

History in Nursery Rhymes

Behind the apparent nonsense of children's tales and nursery rhymes there runs in many instances a thread of history or legend. The meaningless word may prove to be a valuable relic of a forgotten era, full of mystic glamour, a survival of the language of a race that is now nothing but a name.

Stories such as "Puss-in-Boots," "Jack the Giant Killer," "Cinderella," "The House That Jack Built," have their counterpart in many languages; others have a sober origin in fact even when they seem most airy and imaginative. To the latter class belongs "Little Jack Horner."

It is related that John Horner, steward of the Abbot of Glastonbury, was sent to London with a Christmas pie, as a gift for King Henry VIII—a pie containing the title deeds of several manors in the county of Somerset. On the journey, it is alleged, he "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum"—he abstracted the title deed of the manor of Mells and kept it for himself!

This incident is said to have occurred about 1537 A. D. Glastonbury was then one of the richest abbeys of the kingdom, and Richard Whiting, the last abbot, is mentioned several times in state papers as sending Christmas gifts to the King.

Whether the pie story be true or not, the fact is indisputable that John Horner and his brother Thomas managed to get possession of several of the estates of the church when Glastonbury Abbey followed in the wake of so many others and was dissolved. The story is preserved in Latin verse:

Sedens Johannes parvus in angulo	Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Hornerus edit crustula Christinica,	Eating his Christmas pie;
Et dixit, ut pruna extrahebat	With his finger and thumb he pulled out a plum,
Pollice, "Quam sum ego suavis infans!"	Saying "What a good boy am I!"

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The story that masquerades as "Little Red Riding Hood" is simply a myth of sunset and sunrise, and is known in many lands. The hood is a symbol of the red dawn, while the wolf represents darkness. In Norse mythology the wolf Fenrir devours the sun. The English version of the incident leaves the story unfinished; but the Germans, in "Rothkäppchen," tell of the arrival of the hunter, who slays the sleeping wolf, and thus enables Little Red Riding Hood to escape safe and sound. It is the world-wide ancient myth of the red sun being swallowed up by the monstrous darkness of night, only to be disgorged at sunrise.

"Jack and the Beanstalk" is more than a fairy tale—it is an allegory. The giant represents Odin, who owns three great prizes: a harp (the wind), bags full of treasure (rain clouds), and a red hen which lays golden eggs (the genial sun). The Jack (generic name for man) who seizes and utilizes these possessions will surely become rich and powerful.

Jack the Giant Killer is merely a personification of military prowess. He owed his success to the ownership of four marvelous objects: an invisible coat, a cap of wisdom, shoes of swiftness, and an invincible sword. These typify the four cardinal military virtues: secrecy of plans, wise counsel, swiftness in attack, and last, but not least, dauntless courage.

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The legend of "Cinderella" appears in various forms in the folklore of many nations. She is the German Aschenpüttel (from "Asche," ashes); she is Pepelluga in Serbia ("pepel," cinders); she becomes Kopciuszek in Poland ("kopec," soot); and in Sweden her name is Askesis ("asken," ashes).

In the English form of the story she loses a glass slipper—which is a faulty translation of "pantoufle de vair" (fur slipper). The error, however, is useful, as it serves to show that the story had been handed down orally from a remote period. While, in the fourteenth century, vair was used extensively on the garments of the nobles, it was, apparently, so little known when printing came into vogue that it was mistaken for the then commoner word, verre (glass).

In the Egyptian story, of the time of Rameses II, a lock of hair is the clue; in the Greek legend, her sandal is borne away by an eagle and dropped near Psammetichus, the King of Egypt—and in each case, of course, the King searches her out and marries her.

The English schoolboys' game, where a boy "sets a back" against a wall, and a number of other boys leap upon it one after another, holding up fingers and shouting: "Buck, buck, how many fingers do I hold up?" is a game that was played in Rome in the days of Nero. Petronius Arbiter, in "Satyricon," speaks of a boy jumping on another's back, crying: "Bucca, bucca, quot sunt hic?" ("Tell, tell, how many are there here?") Fancy runs amuck when we think of English boys of the twentieth century playing games that were common in the streets of Rome when St. Paul was a prisoner there.

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Hark! hark, the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town—
Some in rags, and some in jags,
And some in velvet gowns.

The "Beggars" (Gueux) was the name assumed by the confederated nobles and malcontents of the Netherlands who opposed the tyranny of Philip II of Spain and attained considerable power. The Regent, Margaret of Parma, was somewhat timid at the boldness evinced by the members of a certain deputation, and seemed inclined to yield to their demands, when one of her council whispered that she "need not be afraid of these gatherings of beggars." The deputation overheard the remark, and the whole movement assumed the name "Gueux" in defiance.

The story of "London Bridge Is Broken Down" is said to include occult reference to the widespread custom of human sacrifice as a propitiation to the spirits of earth and water at the foundation of a bridge.

In this case the bridge has fallen down, and all attempts to rebuild it are regarded as likely to eventuate in failure. Therefore a sacrifice must be made, and a victim is obtained by the capture of a straggler. The action in the game, where the last comer is seized, is eloquent of the dark rites of the past. The rhyme, in its familiar rendering, runs:

London Bridge has fallen down, fallen down, fallen down,
London Bridge has fallen down, My fair Lady!
How shall we build it up again, up again, up again,
How shall we build it up again, My fair Lady?
Build it up with lime and stone, . . .
Stone and lime would wash away . . .
Build it up with iron bars . . .
Iron bars would bend and break . . .
Get a watch to watch all night . . .
Suppose the watch should fall asleep? . . .
Get a dog to bark all night . . .
Suppose the dog should get a bone? . . .
Get a cock to crow all night . . .
Suppose the cock should fly away? . . .
What has this poor prisoner done?
Off to prison she must go,
My fair Lady!

Gleanings From Vienna

Vienna, July 9

After a delay of twelve years, the University of Salzburg is again to hold summer school classes. The encouragement given by the success during the past two years of somewhat similar courses in Vienna has probably led the Salzburg authorities to take up again this educational work which was interrupted by the war. It is interesting, however, to note that emphasis is to be laid almost entirely on Pan-German subjects, and this may be regarded in some slight degree as propaganda to strengthen the relations between the peoples of Austria and Germany. The professors who will deliver the lectures are selected entirely from the ranks of noted German and Austrian scholars and natural scientists. "German National Economy," "German Poetry," "German Law," and other kindred matters will be discussed at the summer school. The classes will last from August 31 to September 5.

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Vienna is much interested in the proposal of the Danube commission to open the Danube river to seagoing steamers in order to connect the countries of Central Europe directly with eastern ports without transshipment from the Black Sea harbors. Hungary has already proposed to establish a common fund from among the countries of the Danube valley in order to finance the project and is further ready to place at the disposal of the engineering experts plans for such an undertaking which had been drawn up prior to the war but which have never been realized. These plans are said to be complete in most details. It is also understood that the Danube commission has offered to apply to the League of Nations for a loan to carry the project forward, the interest on which would be paid by the states affected.

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Paul Willi, director of the Dresden Neu Städter Schauspielhaus, recently told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he hopes to move most of his company to Vienna in October and to open a new theater here of serious drama. For seven years, Herr Willi conducted his theater with success at Dresden, and his finest productions were plays by Gerhart Hauptmann, Bernard Shaw, George Terramare, Henrik Ibsen, comedies from Shakespeare, Franz Werfel, Georg Kaiser and Max Mell. He hopes to commence in the fall with three new plays: "The Wife of Akiba," by Moritz Helmann, a German; "Fulfillment," by George Terramare, and "Paradise," by Albert Trentini. Whatever Herr Willi brings is sure to prove interesting, and since his purpose is to keep his class of plays as clean as is possible his influence among the Vienna theaters should prove to be in the right direction. He will bring with him Fräulein Annemarie Frey and Albert Willi, his brother, as the two leading members of his cast and will also gather others from the Vienna stage.

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An effort is being made in Austria, which will have the sympathy of all interested in the prohibition movement, to encourage the drinking of milk in place of alcohol. Milk stalls are gradually invading the playgrounds and parks, and it is now proposed to erect dairy shops ("Milchtrinkhalle") throughout all towns and in tourist centers. Milk is still being imported into Austria each year to the extent of several thousand dollars, and the campaign now under way also has for its purpose the increase of the Austrian supply to the point of doing away entirely with milk from abroad. Vienna uses daily 800,000 liters, which is almost as much as before the war, and the entire amount is furnished by the home dairy industries. The single province of Lower Austria furnishes today as much as did the whole of the present Austrian territory before the war, and since the establishment of milk trade restrictions, the Austrian production has risen 600 per cent.

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The largest film industry in Austria, the "Sascha Company," has just made public the fact that it will move to Berlin, owing "to the unfavorable market and fiscal conditions" here. The difficulties of film production in such a small country are obvious, especially since export restrictions are so severe and since the market here is already crowded with foreign films. A meeting of Austrian film interests held recently declared itself in favor of restricting the imports. This would affect principally the American and German films, which are by far the most popular here.

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In connection with the greater use of milk, it is worth noting a fact brought out in a recent debate in Parliament about the adulteration of wines imported that the consumption of wine has diminished by 50 per cent in Austria. All this trend goes hand in hand with a meeting held recently of district school teachers. The subject of the conference was "School and Alcohol." The majority agreed to urge the influence of the teaching body as a whole against alcohol. The teachers are instructed systematically to educate their pupils away from all interest in alcohol. The lead was taken by the "Teachers' Abstinence League," whose purpose was to arouse all teachers to a full sense of their responsibility and to a desire to check in every way the drink evil. It was said at the conference that "one generation of abstinence education will so change the character of the people as to make the future generation free from any desire to indulge in alcohol."

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Golf is very slowly, but gradually, gathering new devotees in Austria. A person carrying a bag of clubs is still asked what the strange things are, and in most of the sporting goods stores there is no golf equipment to be found. The one golf course in Austria is in the Prater Park in Vienna; it has not long ago been extended to ten holes and is getting in excellent shape. The course is placed in deep meadows and the hazards are many and interesting. The membership at the Vienna Golf Club is growing steadily, and foreign visitors in particular are most cordially welcomed. It is now suggested that golf courses are to be laid at Baden, Salzburg, Ischl and Reichenau as an additional—if needed—bait for the tourist from northern and western countries.

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Progress is being made in carrying through the reforms stipulated by the League of Nations. The last two measures were introduced into Parliament on July 8 and referred to the reform of Postal Savings Institute and the reorganization of agricultural administration. The most important questions of state administration and state constitution reforms are now being debated and it is anticipated that a solution will be found soon. Another bill of importance is that known as the "Incompatibility Bill," which draws a line between government and business. A government official can no longer, generally speaking, hold office in private undertakings and in stock companies. During his term in the Government, he must drop his connection with such outside interests. There are certain exceptions made, but the main point is covered that no man will in future be able to put the company's welfare ahead of the state's or to make capital out of his connection with the Government.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

From a Prohibitionist in Queensland

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some good friend was kind enough to send me a couple of issues of your valuable journal embodying some very refreshing views from your editorial pen on the—to me—engrossing subject of prohibition enforcement in your great country.

The utter meanness and conscienceless greed of the liquor crowd in forcing their abominations into United States territory, in barefaced defiance of law and every good feeling between friendly nations, almost defy description. I have written repeatedly to the British Prime Minister, expressing indignation and urging government intervention to put an end to the disgraceful traffic.

It is a most gratifying experience to read of Sir (sic) Broderick Hartwell's discomfiture and loss over his last (may it prove so) and biggest shipment: the only way these gentry can be made to feel is through their pockets, their only vulnerable spot.

"Right is Right," and must prevail. Never doubt that there is a strong contingent of ardent well-wishers in all our states, men like P. B. L. Hammony, Arthur Isombes, and Gifford Gordon, who rejoice in your successes and will acclaim with joy and thanksgiving your final victory.

F. J. S.

Mackay, Queensland.

The Size of America's Paper Money

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While there is so much being written at this time about the cost of printing a dollar bill, I would like to say that for years it has seemed foolish to me for the Government of the United States to issue paper money in its present large size.

The bills in general circulation could be just about one-quarter their present size and still be large enough for all uses. Such a reform would not only result in a saving in paper and printing, but also in a saving through longer wear, for such bills would not have to be folded as the larger ones are.

A. G. B.

Petoskey, Mich.